

Collectivity at the Binnengasthuis area



Research Report
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0. Introduction

In this chapter the background of the research will be presented, starting with the problem statement. In the first part, it will become clear what the reasoning for the research is and how this led to the final research question. Furthermore, the method of the research will be described.

0.1 Problem statement

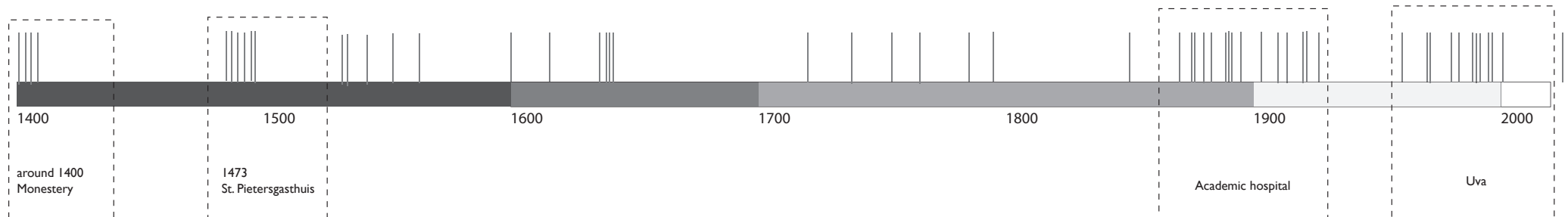
Collective function | Within transformation assignments in general, the relation between different buildings is very important. Especially when the area houses a collective function, the relation between different older, monumental buildings and contemporary buildings should be kept in mind.

Within the area of the Binnengasthuis, there have been several collective functions present ever since the area was built for the first time around 1400. This first function was the one of a monastery. The Old and the New Nunnery formed together this monastery. In the 16th century, all monasteries in Amsterdam were confiscated and a hospital took its place within the former cloister buildings. The area remains a hospital for the following centuries and at the end of the 19th century a big modernization of the hospital takes place when the hospital expands as an academic hospital. When the hospital leaves

at the end of the 21st century, the University of Amsterdam (UvA) takes its place within the area. In the diagram of Fig 0.1, the building activity is made visible. Each vertical line indicates a new built activity or a transformation of an existing building. In the scheme, it is clearly visible that there are four time periods in which the area must changed in its appearance.

Lack of collectivity | During this last transformation, the UvA transformed the former hospital buildings one by one into faculty buildings. Not only the functions, the exterior and the composition of the area changed. In my opinion, the current site is not perceived as one unity of buildings anymore. This is partly due to other functions beside the University that are housed in the area such as (social) housing, a kindergarten and a museum. Also the architecture at the site is a mix of 19th century buildings, eighties architecture and several modernistic interventions.

Fig. 0.1
Building activity at the Binnengasthuis-area
Four periods can be distinguished in which many new build activity or transformations took place.
own illustration based on de Haan, 2000



One might say that in the past, the area always housed a collective function and was also perceived as a collective area. The graduation assignment states that a new housing program will be added to the area. Since there is already a social housing complex present at the area, housing will become a main function as well, together with the function of a university.

In order to keep the collective character of the area as described in the Monuments register, it is important to understand this collective character. By researching how the collectivity evolved over time, the collective characteristics and conditions of the area will become clear and they might be re-used or adapted in the re-design for the Binnengasthuis-area.



Fig. 0.2
View on the New Clinic with the pyramid built in the 80's
Google streetview, 2015

0.2 Fascination/ interest

Cities can be seen as a collection of buildings that evolved over time. These buildings are most of the time though, not accidentally placed in a certain position, order or collective. Some buildings belong together because they were build in the same timespan, such as the canal-district, or they house a collective function, such as a hospital or a university campus. But are these different collective incentives still notable in a historical city center today?

Especially in Amsterdam, the density of the city center is pushed to its limits. The historical city center can be seen as a collection of old historical buildings, together with contemporary additives and modern buildings. The sense of collectivity that was once present seems to be perished.

This collectivity in a dense city center is something that interests me. I think it has a big influence on not only the perception of space, but also the perception of a individual building. For future intervention assignments, I think it is of great importance to know how an area and its buildings function as a collective, in order to enhance a historical tradition and structure.

0.3 Research question

By solving the lack of collectivity at the Binnengasthuis-area today, I would like to know how the collectivity in the area was present within the former functions. To investigate this, I will research the collective function and perception within this area from the 14th century until the present days.

Research question:

How did the collective function and perception of the Binnengasthuis area evolve from the 15th century until now?

In order to answer this research question, several subquestions will have to be answered.

- What do we mean with the collective function and perception?
- How did collectivity exist when the Binnengasthuis-area functioned as a monastery?
- How did collectivity exist when the Binnengasthuis-area functioned as a hospital?
- How does the area function as a collective today?
- Which elements or developments are valuable to enhance the collectivity in the Binnengasthuis-area?

If I know the answers to these questions, I will have a good insight in the evolvement of the collective function and perception of the area and how it is today. The next step is to see how housing can play a role within the collectivity of the area. This will be investigated by the following design question:

Design question:

How can the current collectivity be improved & how can a new housing-function contribute to the collective function and perception of the Binnengasthuis-area?

0.4 Research Method

Before starting with an analysis of the site, the term collectivity will be defined. First the drivers for collectivity will be named. Then, the 'collectivity within an area' will be defined based on different levels of scale. First the urban scale, then the scale of the collective domain and at last the scale of the individual building. This part will form the theoretical framework of the research and the basis for the analysis of the three different functions of the Binnengasthuis-area: The monastery, the hospital and the university.

In the analysis part, the Binnengasthuis-area will be analyzed by the three levels from the theoretical framework and the architectural elements that made this area being perceived as a collective (or not). The way collectivity developed through the centuries will become clear.

At last, a conclusion will be drawn from the theoretical framework and the analysis and recommendations will be given on how the collectivity at the Binnengasthuis-area can be improved within the future design.

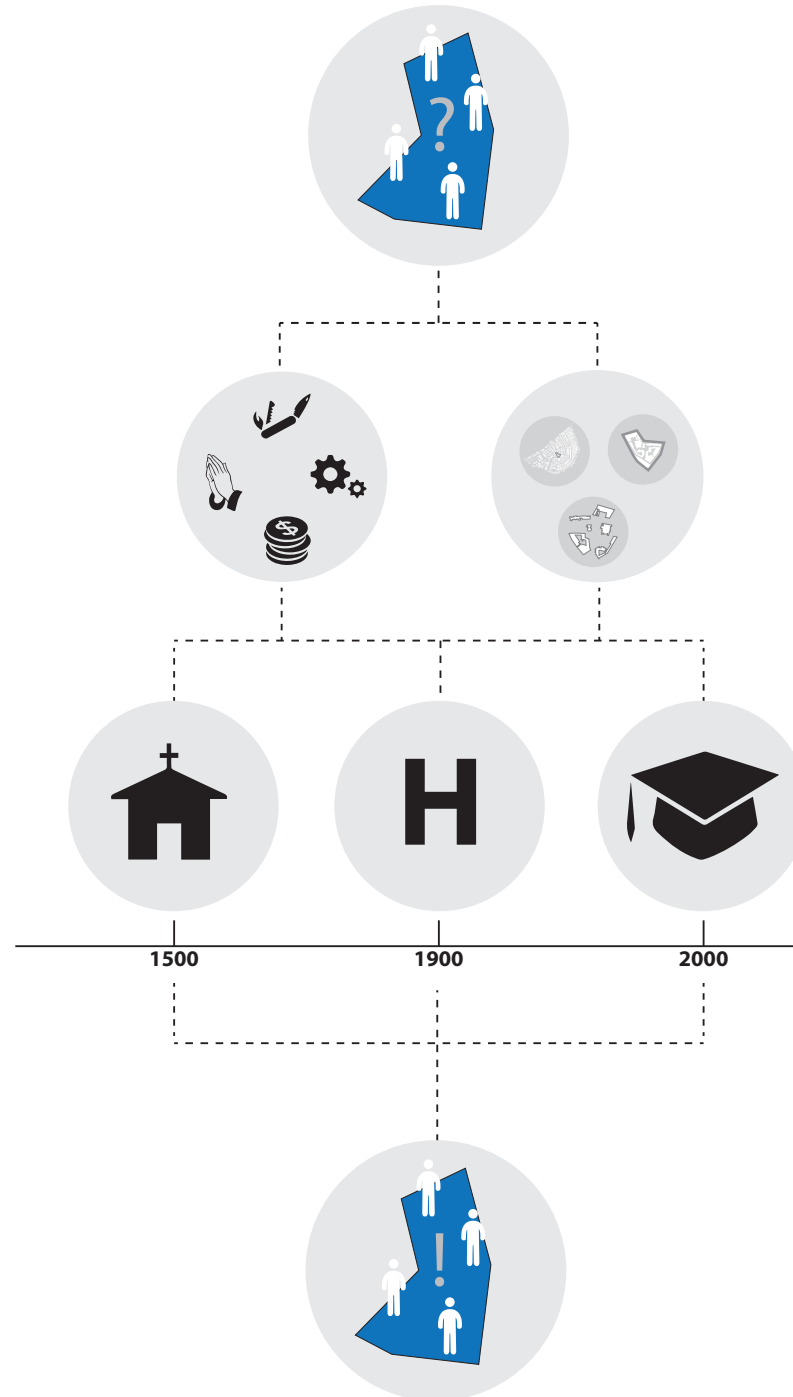


Fig. 0.3
Research method
own illustration



I. Drivers for collectivity

Collectivity within the human existence is a concept that can be based on several grounds. Firstly, we look at the definition of 'collective'. Secondly, this word is translated into the drivers that make that people want to (or have to) behave as a collective. In this chapter, four main drivers are defined. These drivers are mainly based on living in a collective, but can also be applied in situations where people work or leisure as a collective.

1.1 General explanation

When we look up the word 'collective' in the Oxford Dictionary we find the following explanation:

collective [col-lec-tive]

adjective

done by people acting as a group: a collective protest.

- relating to or shared by all the members of a group: ministers who share collective responsibility | a collective sigh of relief from parents.
- taken as a whole; aggregate: the collective power of the workforce.

noun

a cooperative enterprise. the anarchist collective and bookshop.

- a collective farm.

Briefly, the word collective stands for 'together' and this word can be understood from many points of view. To specify the concept of collective, in this report collectivity is approached from the view of collective use of buildings and areas. In a collective lifestyle you share 'something'. The definition of this 'something' can be very broad or very specific.

1.2 Drivers for collective use

To translate the definition of 'collective' into the urban form of collectivity, first its drivers should be defined. In this way it becomes clear what the social background of collectivity is and why people would participate in collective use of buildings and space.



Survival and need | The first driver is the most basic one, but also quite abstract now a days. People can be seen as gregarious animals. Since forever people gather their strengths in order to survive. The first concept of living in a collective form exists from 5600 B.C. as a consequence of farmers who lost their yield do to natural disasters. When functioning as a collective they could share their yield and make sure everyone is provided with food.¹ In the modern times, we might see the contemporary villages and cities as well as a way of serving together. Being provided with all kinds of utilities, functions and needs around the corner, people these days conceive this as the standard of living. A place to live is always part of a larger social context, whether you live alone or with others. Even a cabin in the woods is part of a certain social environment. Every individual is always part of a group, sometimes of different groups. In that sense,

¹ Tijdvakken (2015)

everyone, consciously or unconsciously, belongs to a larger community. Any group or community has its own (sub) culture, customs, traditions and social codes. Within this community people have to find a place and define their boundaries. Privacy is for most people a precious commodity. In addition to doors, gates and fences are also less visible boundaries: how you let other people into your home or into your personal life².

2 Anders wonen, 2005



Fig. 1.1
A representation of a village in the middle ages
Pinterest, 2015



Ideology | The concept of collectivity though, not only evolved from basic needs and survival. Also believe/ideology formed a way of which people felt the desire to behave as a collective. Churches for example form a place to come together share believes and ideologies and behave as a collective group. People started building their house around this church and as a result, other people gather around religious buildings as well and even collective neighborhoods exist. In Antwerp for example, there is a certain part of the city were mainly Jews live together and also have their own synagogues, shops, schools and activity centers. These people kind of live in their own community within a city.³

The way a shared ideology leads to collective way of living can also be taken one step further, where people not only share ideas, but also their life. A great example are monks and nuns. In a monastery, monks live together as a collective and share both spaces, income and food within their defined living space. Their believe is the common driver of behaving as a collective.⁴

People living together because of political and ideological circumstances emerged in different forms around the seventies of the previous century. The warnings of the Club of Rome (global organization that raises attention for international political issues, such as the 'Global growth') and economic theorists encouraged people to think different about their way of living. Together with the problem of housing shortage, people decided to live together and share houses. These houses could

3 Joods Antwerpen, 2012

4 Morosetti, 2015

be situated in the countryside, but as well 'cracking' of empty buildings in the city was quite common.⁵

Today, the motives for living in a collective are less related to political and ideological thoughts, but many people seek a more social and green living place and find this in collective living. In the recent decades, new initiatives emerged such as Central Living, ecological residential neighborhoods with community facilities, group homes and live-work combinations in the regular rental sector or collective ownership (Fig. 1.2). Also there are initiatives to create whole Eco-villages.⁶ Sharing a (living) space because of an ideology is something that develops throughout the centuries.

5 Anders Wonen, 2005

6 Anders Wonen, 2005



Fig. 1.2
Collective ownership project 'Circle of life'
Different target groups live together in a building they financed together as well. Common spaces inside the buildings give the opportunity to organize collective activities.
Ik bouw mijn eigen huis, 2015



Functionality | Functionality is another driver which explains why people want to form a collective. Elderly are a great example of feeling associated with each other because of functional needs. The demand for care can be seen as the core driver for elderly to gather in collective buildings. In the past, retirement homes were the only answer to these needs. Today, elderly of 55+ consciously choose to live together in a collective building. This may start from a social aspect, but according to the LVGO (National Association of Collective housing for Elderly), at a certain point elderly can help each other out and can for example arrange care together. In this way they might postpone or even prevent going to a nursery home.⁷ Also businesses can have a functional driver to form a collective. Business areas are a great example of this. When sharing the same activity, it is often very practical to be located into the same area or at the same location. An example of this is the Zuidas in Amsterdam.

In this digital century, the Internet has become a medium to communicate and interact with people from all over the world. Collective platforms function almost in the way as a market square functioned in the previous centuries. It is a place to meet people, trade goods, find information etc. Sharing gained a whole new meaning because of the possibilities of the Internet. Online communities create a platform for people who share the same passion, interest or ideology and create a new functional way of collectivity.

7 LVGO, 2015

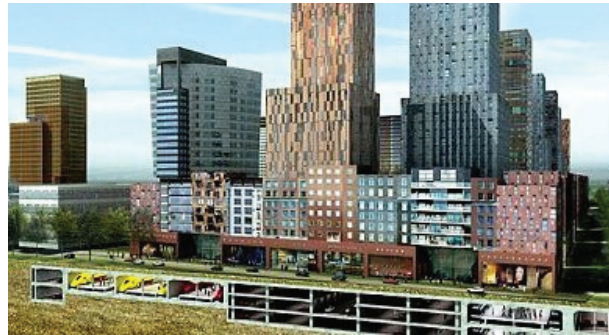


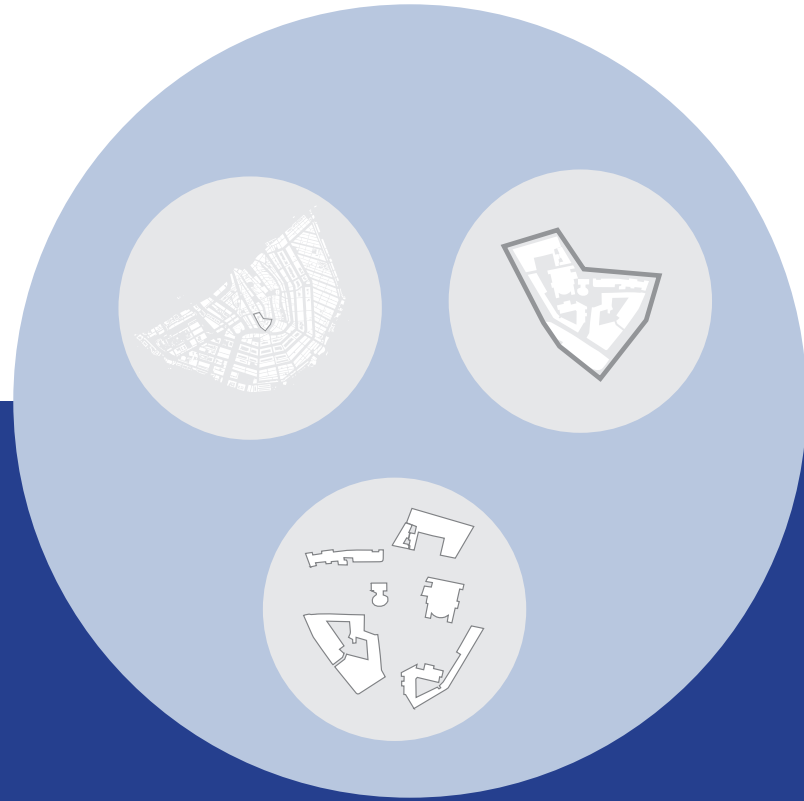
Fig. 1.3
Business district 'the Zuidas' in Amsterdam
Offices of big companies are gathered in this area.
Business centers, 2015



Money | the financial driver of collectivity is most of the time rather a necessity than a choice. Also within the early days, we can see that there is a segregation between rich, poor and people in between that is reflected in their social behavior. People from different financial classes might live in different areas or neighborhoods and participate in different activities.

Living as a collective in the sense of sharing space and utilities is very common in the life of students. The housing crisis of '09 though, caused that today also other people are forced to live in a collective. According to the newspaper The Guardian, affordable housing in the UK became a problem after the crisis and people started sharing living spaces in order to stay in the city. The communal apartment within this situation finds its origin in Russia where the housing crisis in 1917 forced people to share an apartment.⁸

8 Hetherley, 2012



2. Collectivity within an area

In this chapter, a theoretical background is given for the functioning and perception of collectivity. At first the approach of the department of Architecture of the University of Delft is explained, since the design assignment considers a transformation assignment. Then the way collectivity functions and is perceived within an urban area is explained on three levels: The urban scale, the collective domain and the individual building. For each level a theoretical framework is given, followed by an own interpretation of the level for the Binnengasthuis-area. In this last part, the points of attention that are important to look at when the Binnengasthuis-area is analyzed will be named.

Fig. 2.1
Three levels of scale on which the area will be analyzed
own illustration



2.1 Levels of collectivity

As stated in the previous chapter, the village and city are the basic forms of how the need for collectivity is translated into spatial infill. But within this city we can distinguish different forms of collectivity. There are not many theoretical sources on the collective functioning and perception of urban areas. The main source used is the 7th issue of OASIS magazine. This issue is devoted to 'Urban formation and collective spaces'. The articles described different ways of how collectivity is perceived within the urban structure and within architecture. The theory on collectivity in this chapter will be linked to the philosophy of the Department of Heritage and Architecture on transformation.

Transformation | Job Roos¹ states that within a transformation assignment, certain explicit conditions have to be taken into account such as a program of requirements and the future use of the building. For the design process, Roos says that there is no fixed method to describe of how to deal with an existing building, since the assignment is too complex. He designed a spiral, which functions as a guideline through the design-process. The topics of which the spiral exists, function as the levels the design has to touch in order to come to a valuable design. The first topics within this spiral express the scale-level: the surrounding, the building and the

¹ Roos, 2007

detail. The other three topics are beauty, use and technique.

In order to understand the collective use and perception of collectivity within the Binnengasthuis-area, the spiral of Job Roos will be used as a starting point and this will be substantiated with the articles on collectivity from OASE. The collectivity of the area within the different functions will be analyzed on three levels:

Starting at the **urban level**, collectivity is mainly based on a particular function of an area within a city and the relation of the area with the rest of the city. The second level is the one of the **collective domain**, where the collective spaces are discussed together with the influence of the architecture on these spaces. The last level of collectivity addresses the **buildings itself**. The functioning of the building as a collective function will be valued.

Compared to the levels of the spiral of Job Roos, the buildinglevel indicates in this way more the relation between the different buildings in the area. This because the area is analyzed as a whole and not one single building. The level of detail discusses in this case the building itself. There is no need within the theme of collectivity to go further into detail than at building level.

Beauty, use and technique are the topics that will be addressed within these scale-levels.



2.2 Urban Scale

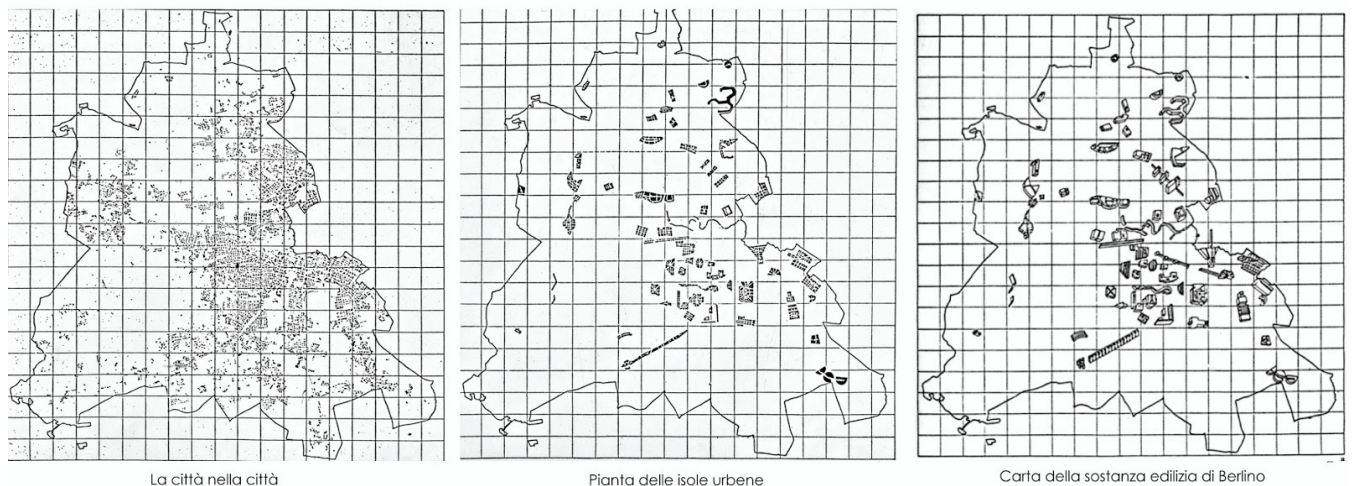
Theoretical background | Rem Koolhaas notes in his essay 'Imagining Nothingness' from 1985 the urban concept of the Archipelago city (dutch: de Archipelstad). This concept was introduced by Oswald Mathias Ungers, in 1977, but never really got into the spotlight. The notion of the Archipelago city consists of the 'city within a city' and explains the role of architecture within a city.²

Rem Koolhaas stresses that now a days, cities become an Archipelago of different 'architectural islands' floating in a post-architectural landscape of erasure. *'What was once a city is now a highly shared nothingness. (...) One might state that architecture is erasing the city by incorporating its urban functions within.'*³

2 Koolhaas, 1995
3 Schrijver, 2006 p.18

The ideal form of a city in a city according to Koolhaas can be found in Manhattan. The famous grid of Manhattan forms a foundation of which individual functions can find their place. Yet the different functions and activities are seen as the city as a whole, since they fit into the urban grid. Instead of this grid, a 'green lagoon' can also function as the basis of the Archipelago. Berlin can be seen as an example in that case. 'Islands of city flow through a green lagoon', as Koolhaas says. In Fig. 2.2, three layers of Berlin as an Archipelago are illustrated. In the first illustration the city structure can be seen from the seventies. In the second illustration, the parts/neighborhoods of the city that function by themselves and have a valuable character are illustrated. These areas function as little islands within the city structure. In the last picture, the areas are illustrated as how they are perceived

Fig. 2.2
Berlin functioning as an archipelago according to Rem Koolhaas
Parts of the city function by themselves as little cities on their own.
Galofaro, 2013



La città nella città

Pianta delle isole urbane

Carta della sostanza edilizia di Berlino

from the outside. With these maps, Ungers wanted to show the importance of little areas in a city that have an influence on the perception of the city as a whole. Within the existing structure of the city, self sufficient sub-cities can be erected. The urban tissue forms the foundation for these so-called islands, but the islands themselves do not have to be seen as directly connected.

Lara Schrijver explains that the archipelago under-layer can also be the historical city center. In this case, the archipelago addresses the tension between historical city centers, seen as the stronghold of traditional public spaces and the fragmented metropolitan fields surrounding them.⁴ The historical city center in many cases forms an area that functions by itself and the surrounding areas might strengthen or weaken this individual perception of the historical city center.

Architecture plays a big role in the perception of an archipelago. Schrijver addresses the needs for architecture to create 'pockets of meaning' within the Archipelago city. Ungers and Koolhaas think

4 Schrijver, 2006 p. 7

that contemporary cities have many difficulties in combining the traditional form of open space, with the desire for individually. ⁵ The city that has to be defined within the city has to represent extremely divergent structures in terms of form and content. Their collective potential and qualities has to distinguish themselves from the surrounding area. It should be able to attract or enable a collective domain.

Own interpretation of the City within the city |

For an area functioning as a collective within a city center, the relation between the area itself and the surrounding areas. In the case of the Binnengasthuis-area, the area functions as an island within the historical city center and can be seen as the type of an archipelago as Schrijver describes in her article.

These so-called Archipelago's can occur at different levels of scale. The historical city as it was at the end of the 17th century can be seen today as a city within a bigger city. Because of all the expansions, the historical part with the canal district functions on its own within the city of Amsterdam. The historical city as it was before the 'Golden Age' can be seen as another archipelago within the historical center itself. Architecturally, the center forms an eclectic variety of historical architecture styles surrounded by the canal ring that forms a unity of canal-houses from the time of the golden age. The historical city center in that sense functions by itself and houses a large variety of activities. Living, shopping, small offices and a large variety in hospitalities are the main activities that are currently housed in this city-center. The activities at the canal-ring are partly the same, but are more focused on living and offices.

Via some accesses the visitors from the historical city center are directed through the canal-ring to the other areas in the city. These routs are used in particular by tourists, but also by the citizens of Amsterdam. The relation of the inner city center with the surrounding areas is substantial. The activities in these areas are more clustered and a different atmosphere appears when leaving the historical city center and entering the canal-ring

But within the 17th century historical city center itself, one might also distinguish little 'cities within a city'. From a historical point of view, different parts of the city housed different kind of functions which are still present in todays fabric. For example the harbor, the Damsquare or the hospital. These different functions are, in some ways, still reflected in the architecture of these specific islands.

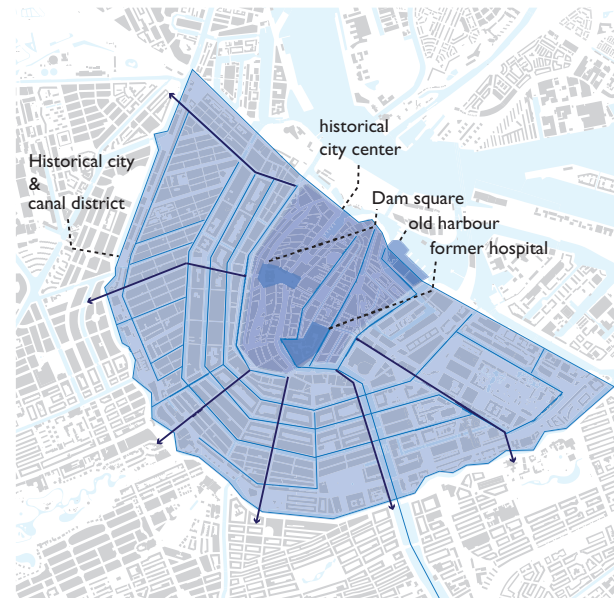


Fig. 2.3
Representation of some of the archipelago's in Amsterdam
own illustration

As said, the area of the Binnengasthuis can be seen as one of those little islands. Since it is located on the transition of the inner city center and the canal rings, the relation between the Binnengasthuis-area and the surrounding areas changed. This connection with its surrounding has a huge influence on the function of the Binnengasthuis area as a collective area.

Conclusion | When the collectivity of the Binnengasthuis-area at the scale of the city is analyzed, the main focus will be on the function of the area compared with the rest of the city and how people of the surrounding area participate in this function. Also the border between the area and its surroundings will be looked at closely. The understanding of how an area functions within a city is important for its collectivity, since it stresses the relation with the surroundings and the

Possible topics to define the collectivity on the urban scale

[One collective main function, that differs from the surrounding area]

[People live/come here with the same purpose]

[The architecture style differs from the surrounding area]

[There is a clear border between the area and the surrounding areas]

5 Schrijver, 2006 p.18



2.3 Scale of the collective domain

Theoretical background | The collective domain, the open space in between buildings plays a big role in the perception of an area as a collective.

According to Guy Chatel⁶, architecture is not just an infill within the urban context, but became a part of urban development strategies. Cities want to distinguish themselves individually and strive for recognizability in their spacial peculiarities. Also their buildings should show specificity.

He states though, that we are privatizing our architecture, although people are aware of the fact that architecture has a big influence on the effect of the perception of the city and its collective purpose. As an example he shows the case where monumental buildings with public functions that originally belong to the government, are sold to private parties. He is afraid that public buildings

6 Chatel, 2006 p. 78

lose their purpose of imbuing a program and that their social or institutional condition is being undermined. Buildings that used to belong together are now a days separated in function and exterior. The collective perception might be there, but is not tangible anymore.⁷

According to Fransje Hooimeier the increase in scale and the desire for multi functionality in cities is the reason of a blurred line between public and private. A strict distinction between public and private is vanishing. The open space between buildings plays an important role within this threshold. The role of the buildings these days is to define this collective domain.⁸

Public space erects from the buildings around it. Share in function and exterior could strengthen this collective space in between buildings and as well enhances the collective perception of buildings. The threshold between private and public is an important issue in which architecture plays an important role.

It is not only one way around that Architecture defines the open space. Often the open space serves the building and defines its perception. Architect Sarbit Singh Bahga, wrote in 'Open Spaces: Significance in Built-Environment that *'the intimacy and quality of the relationship between the covered and open spaces is the key to good architecture.'*⁹ The collective domain should serve the buildings as well as the other way around.

Singh Bahra names different terms that are key to a well functioning collective domain. At first he names the interrelated terms of scale, proportions, size

7 Chatel, 2006 p. 78

8 Hooimeijer, 2006 p. 54

9 Singh Bahga, 2014

and shape. These terms form the visual and tangible perception of the open space. A more intangible element is the purpose of the collective space. When there is a clear relation between the use of the open space and the use of the buildings around them, the open space will form an extension of the buildings and the threshold that Fransje Hooimeijer addresses will be lowered.

Own interpretation for the Binnengasthuis-area |

The collective domain is an important part of the perception of the area as a collective. Especially within the different functions that are housed at the Binnengasthuis-area over the years, the open space in between the buildings played an important role in the relation between these buildings. It is important in the subject of collectivity to understand how the open spaces were defined and how they functioned.

Within the Binnengasthuis-area, the threshold between the open spaces and the buildings that Fransje Hooimeijer addresses is considered as an important factor of the perception of the area on the level of the collective domain. There are several public and private open spaces to be distinguished and the exact purpose is not always visible.

The building complex along the Corso Italia in Milan, Italy represents an example of where the buildings and the open space are in perfect balance. The complex of buildings replaces a number of dilapidated and destroyed buildings and at the moment contains shops, offices and apartments. The complex consists of several volumes, which are precisely aligned with the existing buildings and the original building lines. Slightly bringing back the building line beside the Corso, where several streets intersect has produced a small square. The interaction between the buildings is used to

define a creative open space and functions as a secondary route next to the Corso Italia. The open space is adapted within these buildings and thus the buildings are part of the city structure instead of only forming the boundary of the open space.

Within the project along the Corso Italia, the elements as named by Singh Bahga can be seen. The positioning of the buildings and the materials used make the area being perceived as one.

Conclusion | When the collectivity of the Binnengasthuis-area at the scale of the collective domain is analyzed, the main focus will be on the open spaces in between the buildings and how this space contributes to the collective function. Next to that, the architectural elements in the area that make the area being perceived as a collective are defined.

Possible topics to define the collectivity on the scale of the collective domain

[The different functions of the buildings are visible]

[The position of the buildings enhances the collective space]

[The exterior of the buildings reflect the collective function]

[There is a defined threshold from public to private]

[(Architectural) elements are present that enhance the collective perception]

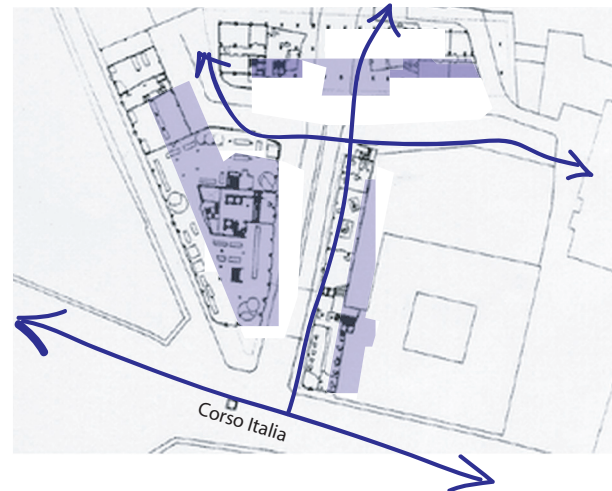


Fig. 2.4
Floorplan of the complex of Moretti along the Corso Italia
own illustration based on Housingprototypes, 2002



Fig. 2.5
Exterior of the facade facing the Corso Italia
Blanco, 2008



2.4 Building scale

Theoretical background | The last aspect of collectivity will address the individual building. Not only the appearance and position of buildings within a city, as discussed in the previous chapter, contributes to collectivity, but also within a building, the organization and size plays a role within the perception of a collective area.

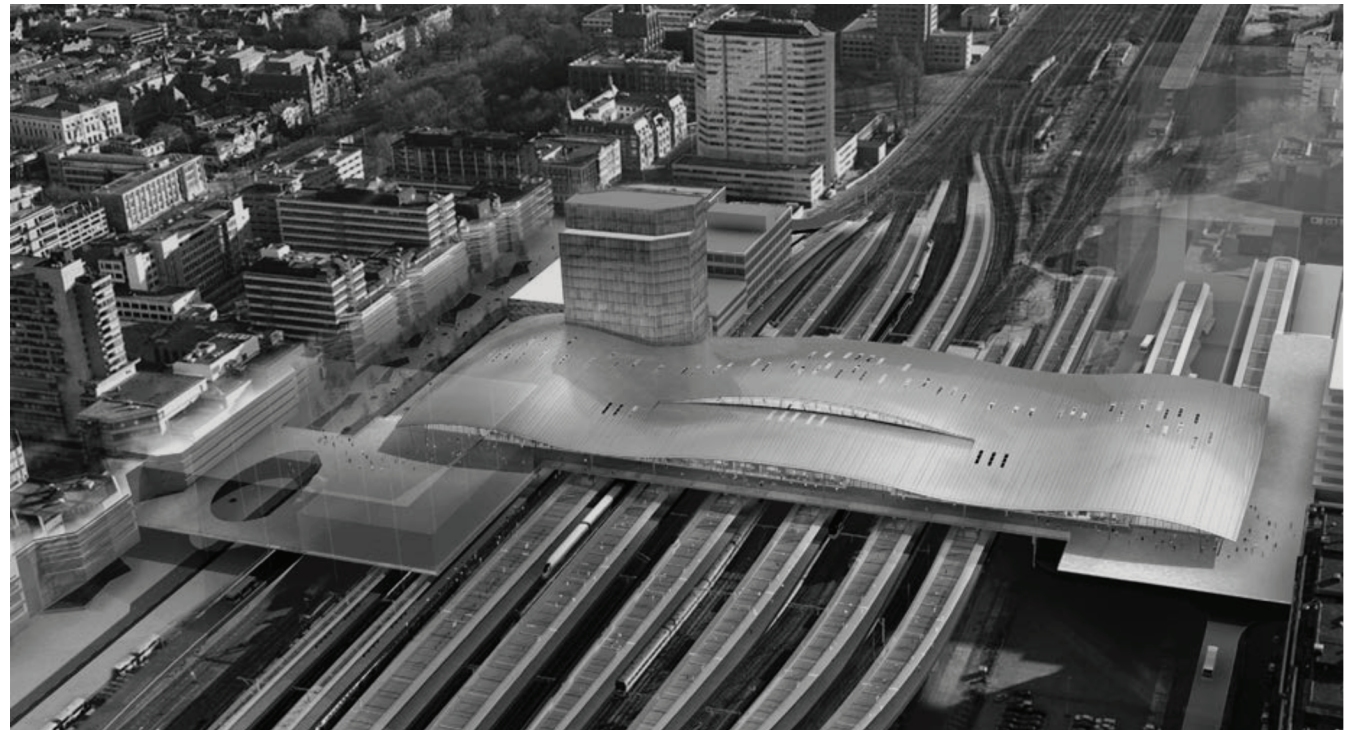
Scale and function are important factors when we look at how people experience collectivity. In his book *S,M,L,XL*, Rem Koolhaas uses the term 'Bigness' to address large scale architecture that 'permit a great variety of programs and which would not be subject to the constraints inherent in a set combination of buildings and spaces'¹⁰. Large buildings become a city on its own and are not attached anymore to the urban surrounding and thus the urban tissue. The reason why big buildings are often collective is because what used to be

10 Hartevelde, 2006 p.114

housed in individual buildings, is now gathered together into a single mass.¹¹ But these mega-structures not only house the indoor facilities. Also the public space is represented in these buildings. The consequence of this phenomenon is that the visitor loses the connection between outside and inside. Big buildings have become part of the urban network of public space. Examples of this are public corridors, concourses and covered plazas that divide blocks into streets and courtyards that house their own smaller facilities.

According to Hartevelde, in the 'Randstad' of the Netherlands, one can find two examples of how bigness is translated in a Dutch way. The Hague and Utrecht both house big buildings in the city center that are part of the so called 'modernization-

11 Hartevelde, 2006 p.116



project'. The connection between these large buildings and its surrounding was lost due to the high density. Elevated walkways will be realized in Utrecht in order to function as a bridge between the different public spaces and in The Hague a route of green courts will take over this function.¹²

In Fig 2.6, the new plan for Hoog Catherijne is showed. The complex exists from higher vertical buildings that are connected on by a horizontal structure on ground level.

12 Hartevelde, 2006 p.116

Fig. 2.6
Hoog Catherijne Utrecht
Hartevelde, 2006

Own interpretation for the Binnengasthuis-area | In the historical city center of Amsterdam, megastructures as described by Koolhaas and Harteveld are not present. Though, there are a lot of very large buildings that can be seen as the submitter of these so called mega-structures. Back in the days, these buildings were build for a single function. Today we see that transformations of the buildings create the opportunity to house different functions into these buildings. When different functions take place in large buildings, it is important that the routing and organization of the buildings enhances the understanding of the building and still let this buildings function as one. On the Binnengasthuis-area, most of the buildings have 'collective functions' on their own. Within these buildings it is important that collective spaces are represented in the floorplan and that a clear route can lead towards these places.

Also for an area functioning as a collective, the relation between from the building with the open surrounding space is important. In the previous chapter, the collective domain is discussed. This open space considers the area in between buildings and the relation with the architecture. In the scale of the building, the details concerning this connection are brought to light. The way a building is entered and the visual connection with the outside are very important.

A clear example where the collective space of a building functions well is the Ford Foundation building in Manhattan. The Ford Foundation building is an office building designed to be a passing-through-zone. Enclosed by two the major roads 42nd and 43rd street, a close connection is achieved by directing a route that is open to the public through a building. A large scale atrium forms not only forms a connection between the two streets, but

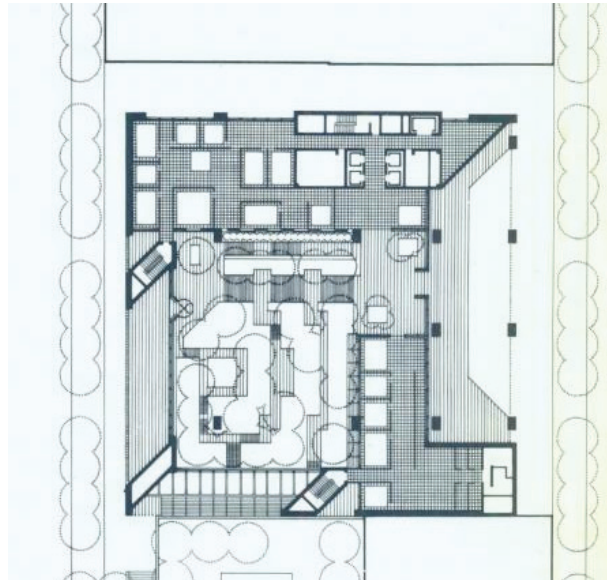


Fig. 2.7
Floorplan of the Ford Foundation building
 Docomomo, 2012

also between the two parts of the office building. In this way the open space runs imperceptibly over into the enclosed space and a threshold is nearly vanished.

Conclusion | Large buildings can sometimes be seen as a city on their own. When a building houses a collective function, often multiple smaller functions are brought under in this building. Routing is in this case very important. Also the distinction between public and private plays a big role. The connection of the buildings with the other buildings and the outside is sometimes vanished. When we want a single building to function as a collective with different functions, the organization, routing and connection to the open space should be well defined.

When the collectivity of the Binnengasthuis-area at the scale of the individual building is analyzed, the



Fig. 2.8
Exterior of the Ford Foundation building
 Lebbeus Woods, 2011

main focus will be on the routing and floorplan of the buildings. Also the connection of the building with the open space is important. The way a building has the potential to function on its own has a big influence on the collectivity of the area in total. Defining the lay-out of the building also shows the possibilities of the building for potential transformation.

Possible topics to define the collectivity on the scale of the collective domain

[The floorplan of the buildings should have collective spaces]

[There should be a clear and visible route be present in the building

[There should be a (visible) connection with the collective open space]



3. The Binnengasthuis area as a monastery

From around 1400-1578 the area that is known today as the Binnengasthuisarea, housed two cloisters. These cloisters are the first buildings within this area and survived several cityexpansions and cityfires. The function of the area as a monastery is seen as the first ‘collective function’ in the Binnengasthuis-area. The monastery layed down the fundamentals of the collective functions that the area would house in a later stage.

In this chapter it will be defined to which extent the monastery functioned as a collective. First the background of the existence of the monastery will be given followed by the reasons why the monasteries housed a certain form of collectivity according to the drivers as defined in the second chapter. Lastly, the function of the monastery of the Binnengasthuis-area will be analyzed according to the three different types of collectivity as explained in the second chapter.

3.1 Background

First monasteries | Around 1400 the first monasteries were established in Amsterdam by two rich priests. One of them was Gijsbert Dou, the priest who founded the two nunneries in the area that was called ‘Uutters Nesse’ (old dutch for ‘the end of the Nes’), the area known today as the Binnengasthuis- area. The area covered the piece of land in between today’s Amstel, the Kloveniersburgwal and the Grimburgwal. Cloisters were something new in Amsterdam, just like the existence of believers living together and sharing one lifestyle.¹³

Situation around 1400 | The Old Nunnery was established just before 1400 (the exact date is unknown) just along the east side of the city border. The New Nunnery was established a few years later in 1403, on the west side of the Old Nunnery. A small water, calles ‘de nonnensloot’ separated the cloisters from each other.

The city border of Amsterdam was situated at the Grimburgswal of today (blue dotted line in Fig 3.1) This meant that the monasteries were situated outside the actual city. Though, the area of the monasteries did belong to the city-freedom (Dutch: stadsvrijheid) area. What city-freedom exactly

meant is unknown, but the core explanation is that the rules that were in effect inside the city walls, also applied for the area just along the city walls. For example the rule that when someone trades their goods he has to pay excises. If this rule would have not been in force right outside the city border, all the merchants would take their goods to the city gate and trade it over there.

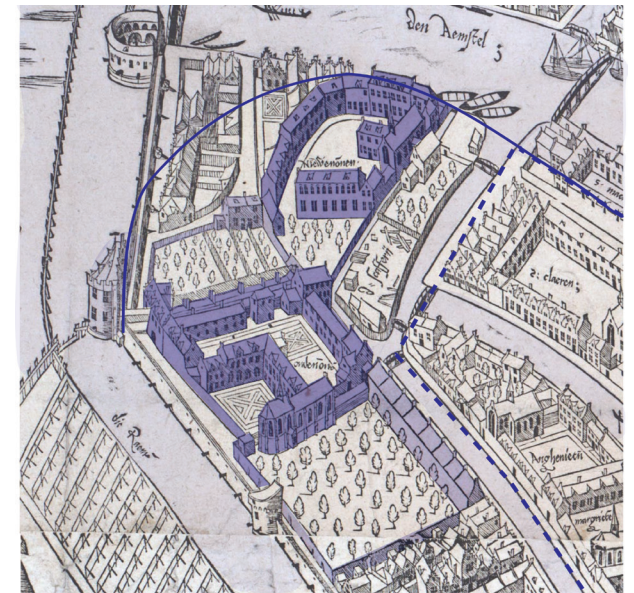


Fig. 3.1
Situation of the old-nuns cloister and the new-nuns cloister in 1403.

The blue line indicates the water line of the Amstel by that time. The red dotted line indicates the city wall. own illustration, based on Anthonisz, 1544 & *Amsterdams Archeologisch rapport*, 2005

13 Bakker, 2013A

Situation around 1544 | With the city expansion of 1450, these monasteries were located inside the city borders. In 1480 the border was market with a stone wall and several 'wall-towers'. City fires were not unusual those days and a city fire in 1452 burned down both monasteries. They were immediately rebuild afterwards¹⁴.

Alteration | On May 26th 1578, the Alteration of Amsterdam took place. Before this time, Catholicism was the only religion allowed in the Netherlands, since the Netherlands fell under the authority of Spain. The Old-nuns cloister became the richest cloister of Amsterdam before the Alteration. It managed to obtain land and houses both in- and outside of Amsterdam. There were lots of people who did not think this was the right way a cloister should be and suggested to close the cloister.¹⁵

From 1972 on, protestantism became more and more popular, and several cities in the Netherlands revolted against the Spanish king. Amsterdam was not one of them. In the following six years, the catholic government of the city remained loyal to the king. Just until 1578 when a group of protestants asked if they could built a protestant church and the Catholics refused their idea, the protestants dismissed the Catholics and formed a new governmental board with mainly protestants. The year of the Alteration was marked as the end of the monasteries in Amsterdam¹⁶.

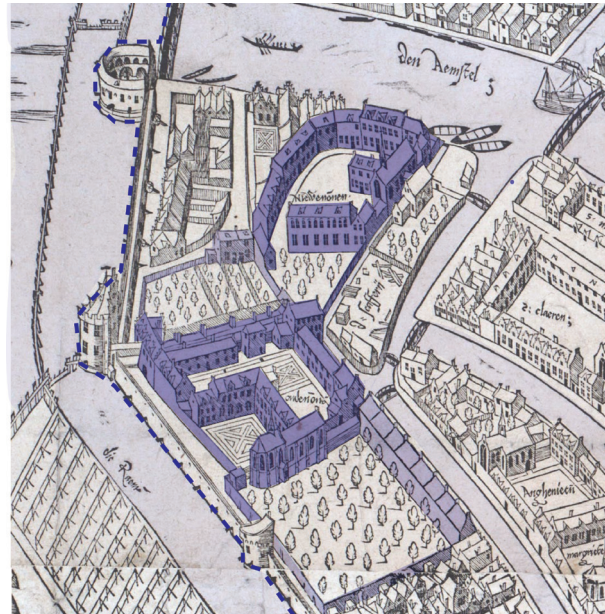


Fig. 3.2
Situation of the old-nuns cloister and the new-nuns cloister in 1544.
 The blue dotted line indicates the new city wall built in 1480.
 own illustration, based on Anthonisz, 1544

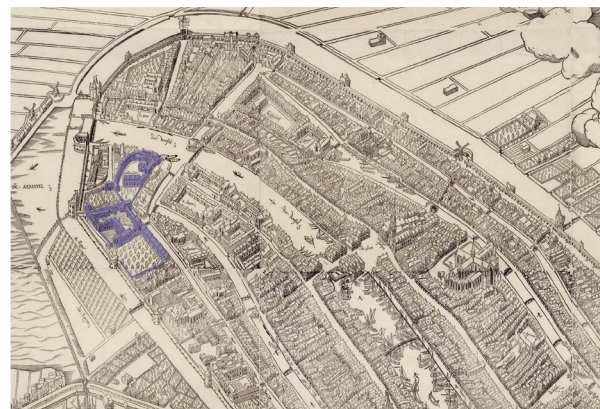


Fig. 3.3
Situation of the old-nuns cloister and the new-nuns cloister in Amsterdam in 1544
 own illustration, based on Anthonisz, 1544



3.2 The driver for collectivity

The foundation of social institutions in the middle-ages has its origin in the medieval religious believes about poverty and charity. According to the church teaching was a charity sacred duty of all Christians. Concretely, this meant carrying out the 'Seven Acts of Mercy': feed the hungry, give drinks to the thirsty, clothe the naked, provide shelter to the stranger, care for the sick, visit the prisoners and bury the death.¹⁷

The movement behind these believes promoted religious communities where monks or/and nuns lived together. Within this so called 'common life' their first goal was to 'cultivate their inner life'. They did not take any vows, did not beg for money and also did not take any alms (Dutch: aalmoezen). They worked for their own money within the monastery.

Based on the different drivers of collectivity as defined in chapter 1, it is quite clear that the reason why people live together in a monastery is because of their ideology and their shared believes. They dedicated their life to their believe and used the monasteries as a place to live and work. In a certain way was functionality a reason as well. The monastery functioned as a sort of city for the monks or nuns in which they could practice any desired activity.

14 Bakker, 2013B
 15 Bakker, 2013A
 16 Amsterdams verleden, n.d.

17 Gramsbergen, 2014



3.3 The monastery as an urban area

When the monastery-function of the area on the urban scale is analyzed, the area in which the cloisters are situated in 1544 as drawn by Cornelis Anthonisz is looked at. This area includes as well the land that is owned by the monastery but at that time rented out to different parties.

Monasteries in Amsterdam | The main function of the monastery was being a place to live and work for the nuns and practice and share their ideology. The Old and New Nunnery were not the only cloisters in Amsterdam at the time. The edited map of Corneliz Anthonisz from 1544 (Fig 3.4) shows the first representation of the city and it is clearly visible where the different monasteries were situated at that time. In total there were 22 monasteries in Amsterdam, of which 19 were situated inside the city border.¹⁸ We can see the two nunneries of the Binnengasthuis-area situated in the southern point of Amsterdam. In the 16th century, the map of Amsterdam was turned compared to today. The sea was considered to be the most important part of the map and thus, located at the bottom of the map. Since there were so many monasteries in Amsterdam, we can say that the function of the current Binnengasthuis-area was not really different than the rest of Amsterdam.

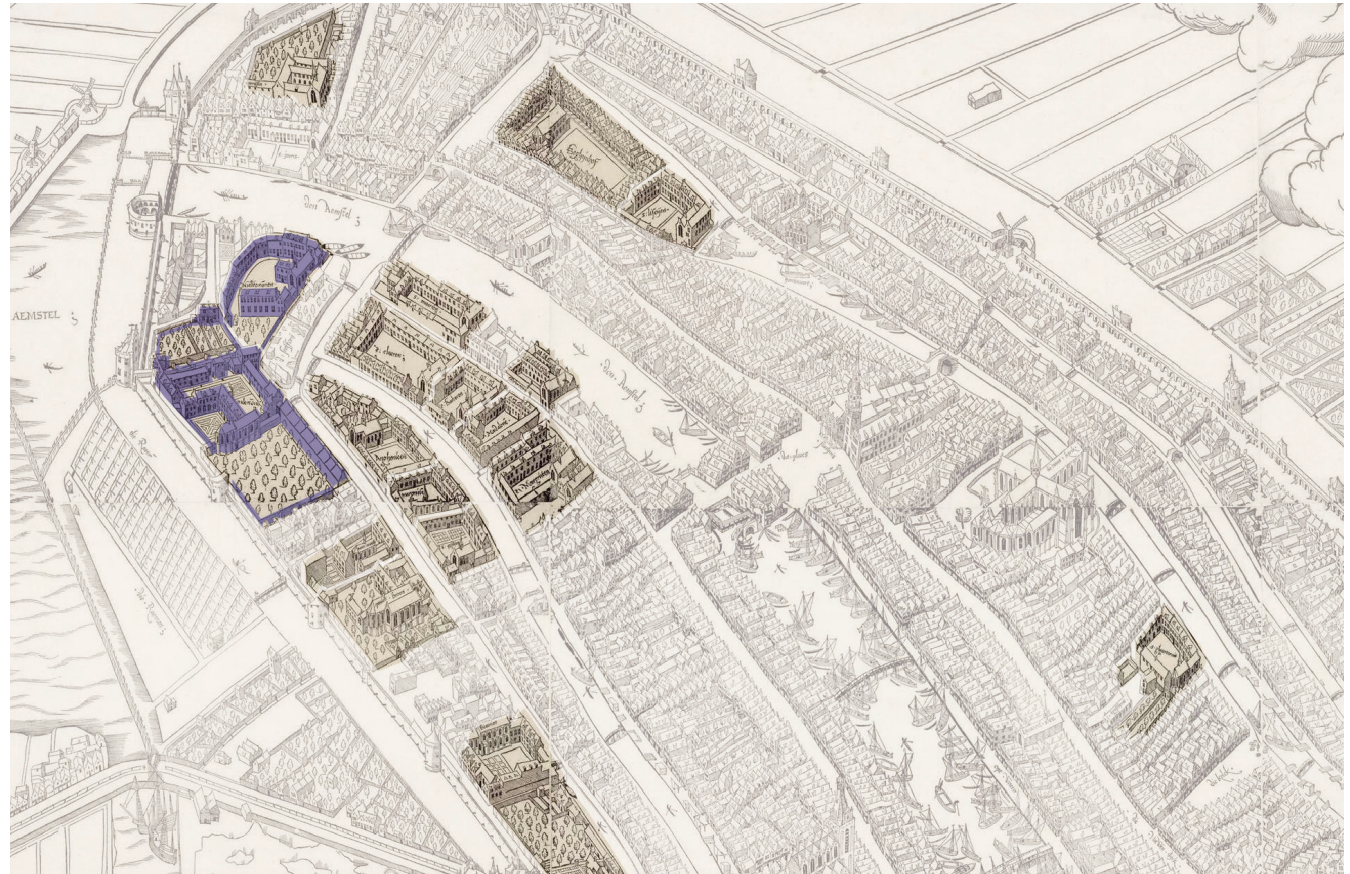


Fig. 3.4
Monasteries in Amsterdam in 1544, before the Alteration
 own illustration based on Anthonisz, 1544 & Morosetti, 2015

Users of the monastery | The people visiting the monastery were either the nuns who lived there or the people going to the church or wanted to benefit from the facilities the nuns had to offer to the poor and wounded (see chapter 2). The nuns practiced their believe and worked inside the monastery. They lived by the Latin sentence of 'ora et labora', which is the literally translation of 'pray and work'.¹⁹ The visitors came here mainly to pray as well. In the

financial administration of the New Nunnery just before the Alteration, it can be found that the nuns used to spin yarn, but at a certain point they also began to weave sheets. At first they had employees working for them, but when the financial times got worse, they did it themselves²⁰. So not only for the nuns themselves worked within the monastery. This shows the monastery functioning as an important working place also for other people, besides being only a place to live and practice ideology. The monastery thus can be seen as a place where people come and live with the same purpose.

18 Gramsbergen, 2014 p. 87

19 Morosetti, 2014 p.9

20 Bakker, 2013A

Use of the surrounded area | The areas in the direct surrounding were owned by the monastery as well. They were rented out or sold, which generated a part of the income of the monastery. According to Gramsbergen²¹, the monasteries functioned as a financial self-sufficient community, which meant that renting or selling out property was part of the financial organization. The nuns from the Old Nunnery sold some land within the cloister area to the scaffery (dutch: stadstimmerswerf) in 1522 and to a brewery called 'de Sleutel' in 1545.²² Also along the cloister garden of the Old Nunnery, an oldmen-home was build and the Kloveniers (gunman) were housed in the area between the two cloisters. The area at the time of the monasteries housed many more activities than just being a place to live for the

21 Gramsbergen, 2014 p. 88

22 Bakker, 2013A

nuns. In the southern part of the area, farms were situated. This area was not part of the land of the monastery.

Accessibility and border | The border of the Binnengasthuis-area in the time of the monasteries, consisted of buildings and walls. As can be seen on the Fig 3.5, the buildings are build in a way that they form a visual barrier. Walls of approximately two meters were built to close of the other parts. There were two main entries to enter the monasteries themselves and one pass-way through the area. The entry along the current Grimburgwal was formed by an arch. This arch is still present today.



Fig. 3.5
The area viewed from the side of the Old Nunnery. Anthonisz, 1544 in Bakker, 2013



Architectural style | The buildings of the monastery differed from the buildings in the surrounding area that housed a different function. Of course the appearance of a church was different. The buildings of the monastery were mainly faced towards the communal garden. The surrounding buildings that did not house the function of a monastery were faced towards the street. In this sense, the monastery differed in their architectural style. Since monasteries were so common in the 16th century, the architectural appearance is not considered as remarkably different.

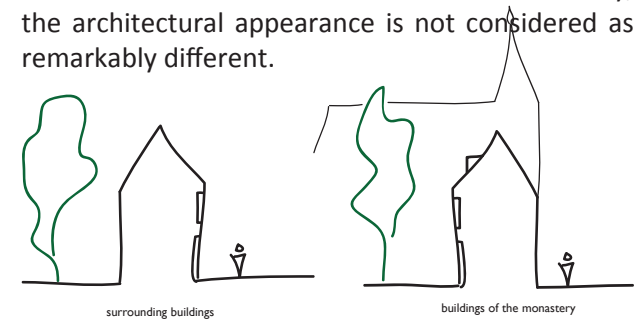


Fig. 3.6 & Fig. 3.7
The border of the area and the entrance along the Grim & the orientation of the buildings own illustration



3.4 The monastery as a collective domain

When the monastery is analyzed on the level of the collective domain, the ensemble of the buildings of the monastery and its surrounded open spaces is reviewed.

Connection | The buildings of the monastery are literally attached to one another and built around a private courtyard. The monastery can be seen as one building with a patio in it. The surrounding areas owned by the monastery are attached to the cloister. The Old mens-home is attached to the Old Nunnery and the Gunmanshouse forms the connecting corner of the Old and the New Nunnery. Though, there is no internal connection with the surrounding buildings.

Position of the buildings | It is safe to say that within the monasteries the buildings enhance the collective space. In fact, the buildings literally form the open space. The open space definitely participates in the function of the building. The nuns used the courtyard as a recreation area and a place to meet. As can be seen in Fig. 3.9, the orientation of the monastery is always faced towards the courtyard. There is only one main entrance to enter the monastery. Secondary smaller entrances can be found in parts where the nurses lived.

The monasteries were surrounded by water

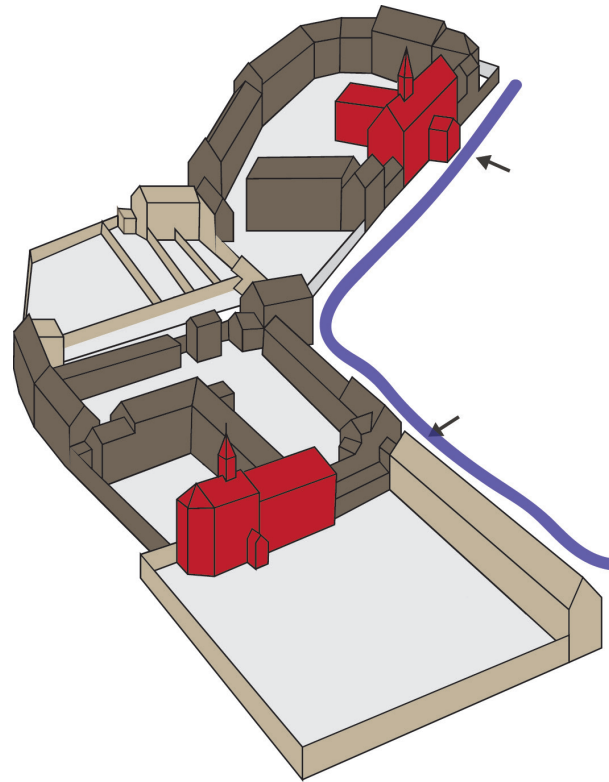


Fig. 3.8
Axo of the cloisters and surrounding areas. in the south the nunnery garden, in the north the gunsmans house. In blue the 'nonnensloot' own illustration based on Group Heritage & identity, 2014

and walkways. There is no other form of public space present within this area. Together with the positioning next to the citywall, creates a closed off area.

Form | In general, the form of a monastery is influenced by the surrounding buildings.²³ In the case of the Old and New Nunnery the surrounding buildings were not decisive, but the way the Amstel and the canals ran through Amsterdam. This can be seen in Fig. 3.1 on the previous page.

23 Gramsbergen, 2014 p.88

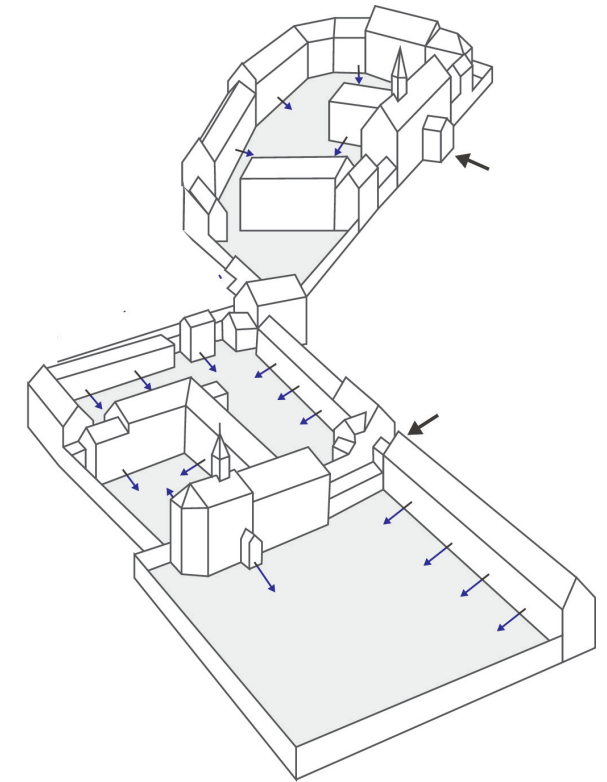


Fig. 3.9
Axo of the monasteries with its orientation own illustration based on Group Heritage & identity, 2014

Exterior of the building | The fact that the buildings of the monastery are attached and built in the same style, reflects from the outside that this building complex houses one function. The stone walls run imperceptibly over in the buildings and the monastery itself forms one collective. Since there are no very clear representations of the monastery buildings, it is not possible to analyze the exterior on a more detailed level.

Threshold | The buildings themselves form a clear distinction between the public and private space. As described in the previous chapter, the a wall of approximately two meters is placed to keep prying eyes on a distance. The threshold between public and private is very clear. The entrances are visible towards the outside, =so it is clear where the building can be entered.

As can be clearly seen in Fig 3.11, the Old Nunnery has two court yards. It is unknown id the courtyards had different functions.

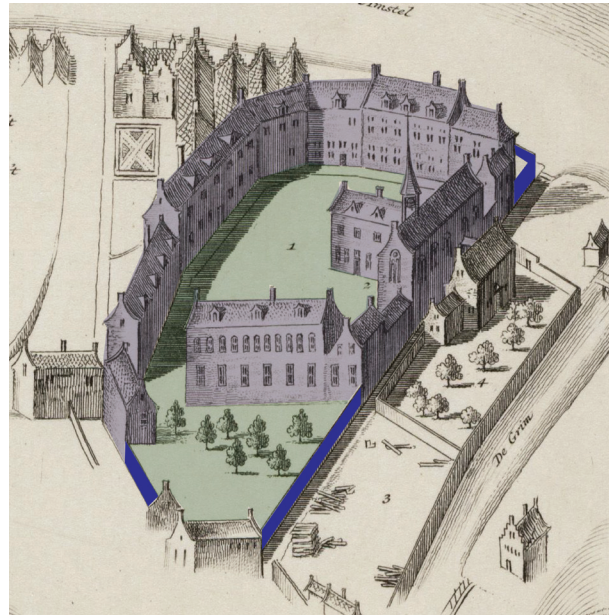


Fig. 3.10 & 3.11

Right: Exterior of the Old Nunnery
Below: Exterior of the New Nunnery

In these impressions, you can see clearly the enclosed character of the monasteries
 own illustration based on Anthonisz, 1544

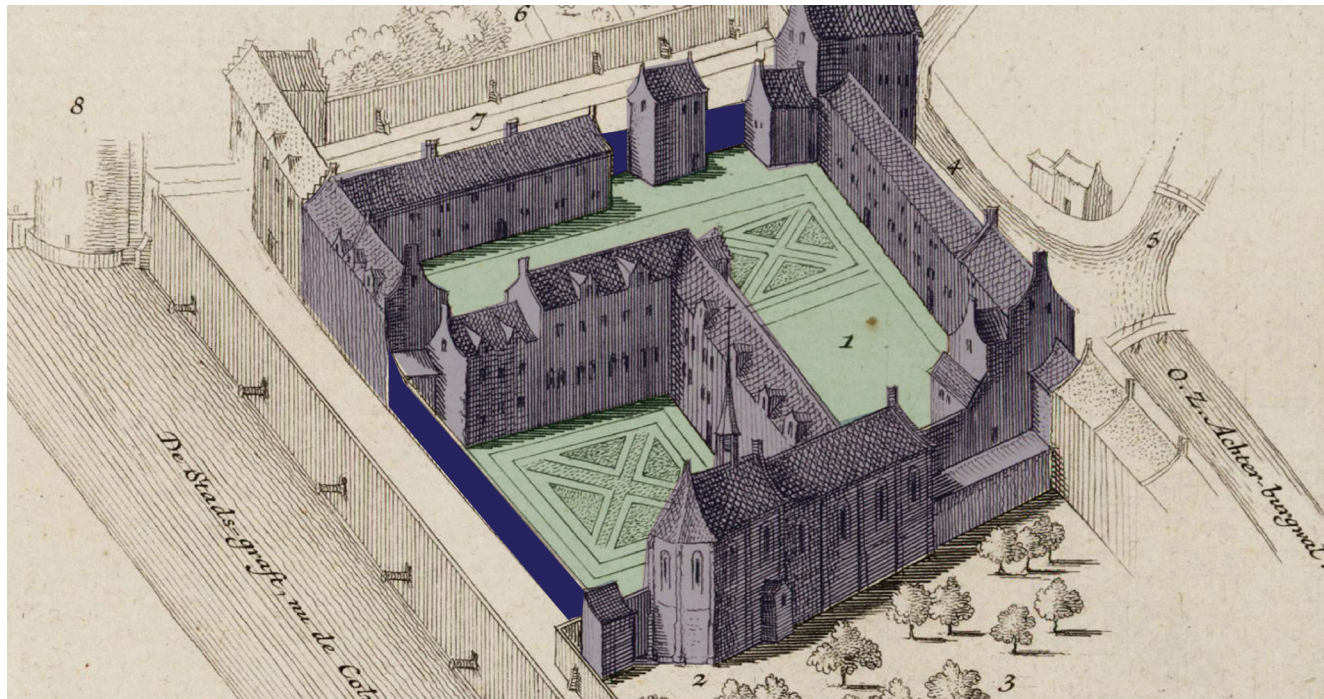


Fig. 3.12

Reconstruction of the entry of the New Nunnery
 from the 18th century

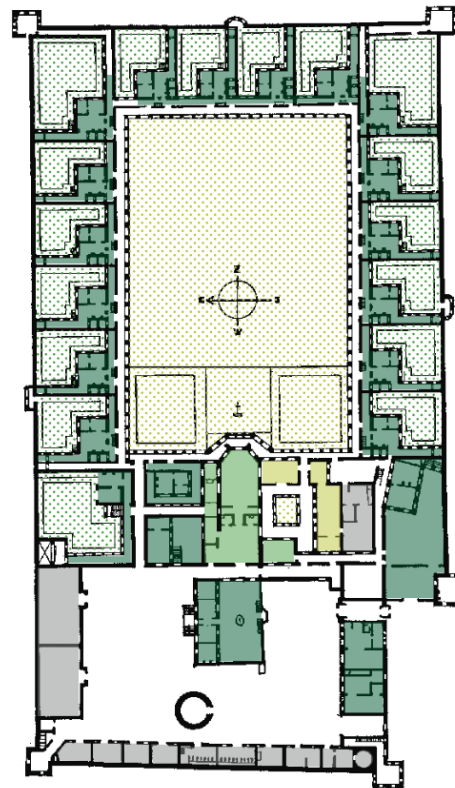
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3.5 The individual buildings of the monastery

In the previous part it is already discussed that the monastery almost functions as one building. Since there are no floorplans of the actual monasteries in the area an assumption is made of the organization based on the impressions and the analyses made by Luca Morosetti on the Charterhouse of Clermont. This monastery is in function similar to the monastery at the Binnengasthuis area. The division of shared and private spaces though is different.

Collective spaces | The courtyard functions as the primary collective space. The chapels, located in the middle of the routes through the buildings is also seen as an important collective space and is used by all nuns. When looking at the analysis of a monastery in France, made by Luca Morosetti²⁴, we see that the monks had several smaller private spaces and one big open space. The working area is located in another part of the monastery. Within the Old and New Nunnery, there was no private open space, only a collective open space and the routing included the entire complex.



LEGEND

- Collective spaces
- Spiritual spaces
- Individual space
- Workspaces/facilities/services
- Individual space (upper floor)
- Collective open space
- Individual open space

Fig. 3.13
Analysis of the floorplan of the Charterhouse of Clermont
 The definition of the different spaces within the monastery are analyzed.
 Morosetti, 2015

24 Morosetti, 2015

Routing | When looking at the monastery as one building, there is an open ended route through the building. All the spaces are connected in a linear way.

In case of the Old Nunnery, the routing starts at the entrance and leads towards the chapel and further into the other quarters. In the New Nunnery, the entrance is located at the chapel and the routing is crossing the chapel.

Connection with the open space | As can be seen in Fig. 3.7 on the previous page, the orientation of the buildings is faced towards the courtyards. In Fig. 3.15 & Fig 3.17 the impressions of the Old and New Nunnery from the outside can be seen. It is clearly visible that the windows are faced towards the courtyards and the facades that are faces towards the outside are mostly blind. The windows were relatively small, but were placed on a regularly basis. In this way the inner-spaces could catch enough fresh air and light.

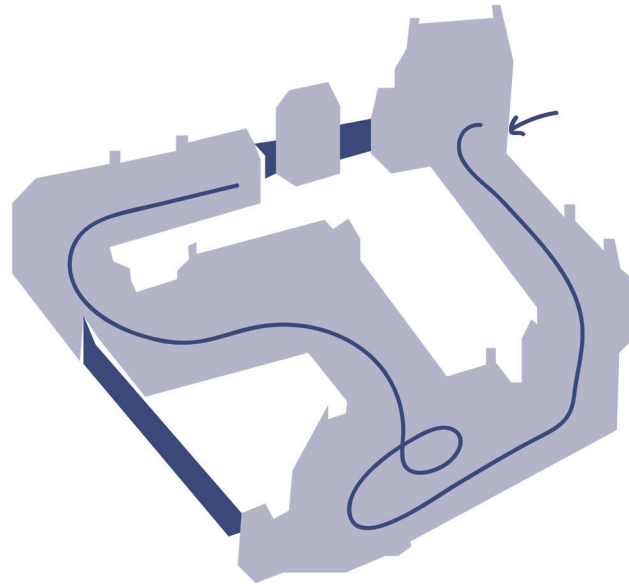


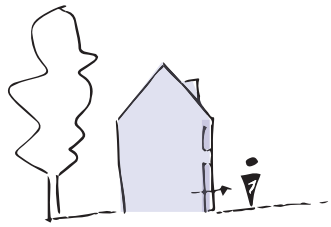
Fig. 3.14 & 3.15
Routing and exterior of the Old Nunnery
The routing is not completely closed. The chapel is positioned at the beginning of the routing.
own illustration & Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank



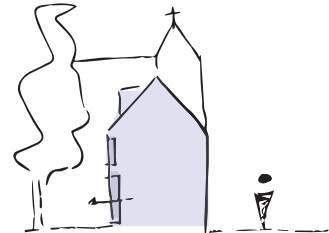
Fig. 3.16 & 3.17
Routing and exterior of the New Nunnery
The routing is not completely closed. The chapel is positioned in the middle of the routing.
own illustration & Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank

3.6 Visual Summary Elements that contribute to the collectivity of the monastery

positive elements



surrounding buildings

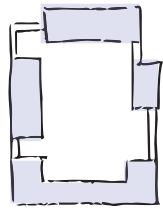


buildings of the monastery

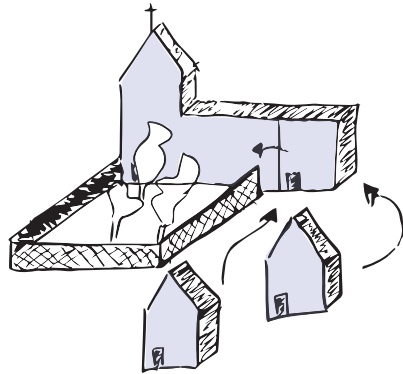
buildings faced the inner courtyard



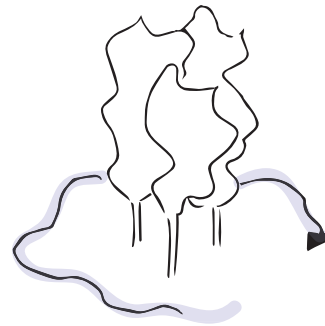
buildings and walls closed off the area



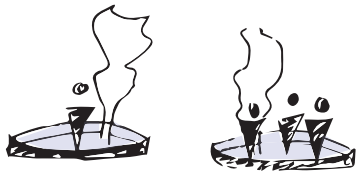
buildings enclosed the open space



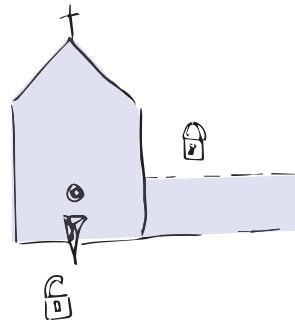
surrounded buildings belonged to the monastery



buildings form a linear routing around an open space

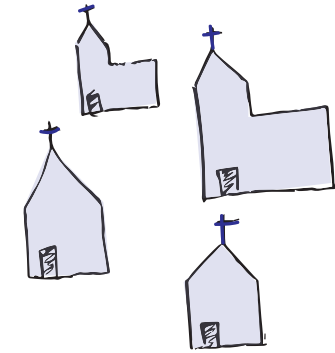


no private open space

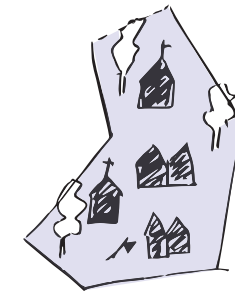


clear border between public and private

neutral & negative elements




not the only monastery in Amsterdam



many other functions present in the area



many small windows



Н

4. The Binnengasthuis-area as a hospital

From the moment the Alteration took place in 1578 until the 20th century, the area housed the function of a hospital, later known as the Binnengasthuis. Within these centuries, the hospital went through a lot of renovations and restorations.

In this chapter it will be defined to which extent the Binnengasthuis as a hospital functioned as a collective. First the background of the will be given where the transition of the monastery towards the hospital is made clear. Also the way the hospital developed through its first centuries is explained, followed by the reason why the hospital housed a certain form of collectivity according to the drivers as defined in the first chapter. Lastly, the hospital in its last stage will be reviewed according to the three different types of collectivity as explained in the second chapter.

4.1 Background

From monastery to hospital | With the Alteration in 1578, the monasteries of Amsterdam were confiscated. The nuns of the Old Nunnery, together with the nuns of the New Nunnery, about 100 in number, were indemnified. The nuns were offered a place to live and a financial compensation for the rest of their remaining lives¹. The complexes of the monasteries were donated to St. Peter's Hospital in 1579 and in 1582 the Onze Lieve Vrouwengasthuis moved in. After 1635, the complex was known as the Binnengasthuis.

On the map of Pieter Bast (Fig 4.1), the first representation of the hospital is shown. The closed walls of the monastery are broken through at some points and the area was more opened up towards the surrounding. Also the city border moved and the city wall was demolished.

After the completion of the first wave of renovations at the Binnengasthuis area, the area looks as it is drawn in Fig. 4.2

First period, renovations | In the time of the Binnengasthuis-area functioning as a hospital, there are two important time periods to be distinguished. The first period is the one of the St. Peters Gasthuis. Within this period the transformation from a



Fig. 4.1
Monasteries renovated into the new St. Peters Gasthuis in 1597

In dark blue you can see the former monasteries being transformed into the Gasthuis buildings. The lighter blue buildings are owned by the Gasthuis, but rented out. Attached to the Old Nunnery, you can see dwellings. The scaffery is moved towards the south and a bank building took its place. Along the Grim, storage houses are built. own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank KOG-AA-3-01-66

¹ Bakker, 2013A

nunnery to a hospital was the central event within the area. When the function had to change from being housing for the nuns to house sick people, several renovations took place to make this happen. The primary problem was the height of the rooms of the nuns. To solve this problem, some levels the floors were broken and reattached at a different height or were omitted completely. The lower windows were closed to avoid drought.²

Besides renovation, the hospital expanded by new-build. A soldiershouse was built north from the Old Nunnery in 1586 and expanded in 1601. From that time on, it was a place to live for old men and was called the Oudemannenhuis.

‘Social’ housing and other functions | Just like in the time of the monastery, the Binnengasthuis built houses and rented them out to gain income. In this way, the hospital was partly financially independent. The other part was financed by the government. In 1603 and 1611 houses along the Kloveniersburgwal were built and in 1623 three storagehouses along the Grim. In this period also a city bank was built on the location of the former old scaffery. In 1642 the building of the nine ‘Vingboonspanden’ started. These houses together with the auction ‘the Oudezijds Heerenlogement’ in 1642 were the last new built projects of this period. Only some small renovations took place afterwards.

Shrinkage | Because of the bad economic climate at the end of the 18th century, there was not much money available to expand the Binnengasthuis. Only some renovations concerning the windows in favor of the ventilation were made.³ In 1808, the houses along the Kloveniersburgwal and the Oude Turfmarkt had to be sold to the French government.



Fig. 4.2
Expansion of the St Peter’s Hospital around 1680
 In dark red, you can see the former monasteries being transformed into the Gasthuis buildings. The lighter red buildings are owned by the Gasthuis, but rented out. The Oudemannenhuispoort is built on the north side of the Old Nunnery.
 own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank KOG-AA-3-01-66

Two years later also the Binnengasthuishof (former New Nunnery) had to be sold. The area of the Binnengasthuis was almost split up by half.

Second period, Academic hospital | In 1828 the Binnengasthuis was linked to the faculty of medicine of the Atheneum Illustre. In 1877, the Athenaeum Illustre is converted into the Municipal University and the Binnengasthuis area was linked to its medical faculty. In 1883 the Binnengasthuis was even promoted to University Hospital, a status it lost a little later to the Wilhelmina Hospital, which was opened next to the Buitengasthuis in 1893. The Binnengasthuis remained an academic hospital for a while and became a municipal hospital again in 1920.

Pavilion system | In 1820, C.J. Nieuwenhuijs described the Binnengasthuis-area as *‘a collective of buildings that is separated by open areas and canals. Because of this, each hospital building functions as and individual building united by gardens and spaces. If this would not have been the case, the Binnengasthuis would be as dense as the dwellings that surround it. This would not be in favor of a hospital that needs the fresh wind blowing through the windows.’*⁴

The system of a Pavilion Hospital was relatively new in the Netherlands in this time. Other hospitals were built according to the corridor system, where one long corridor connected the different hospital functions.

2 Bakker, 2013A

3 Mouling et. al. p.106

4 Moulin et. al. p.109

Modernization | In the 19th century the entire complex undertook a large-scale renovation again and new buildings were built that are still present today. The old Grimnessesluis was demolished and replaced by a bridge located closer to the Rokin, which meant that new building ground arose. An example of buildings that are built in that time and are still present today are the Maternity Clinic and the Womens Clinic. Also the alignment of the Oude Turfmarkt moved to the front, which meant a whole new area became free to be built. The Nederlandsche Bank took its place in this part of the Binnengasthuis-area.⁵ The Oudemanshuispoort, the only building still remaining from the time right after the monasteries, was in use by the University of Amsterdam and did not belong to the Hospital area. In Fig. 4.3 the situation of the hospital after the first part of the modernization is shown. The consequence of the buy out to the government is clearly visible. The area of the hospital building is indicated in dark blue. Compared to the situation in Fig 4.2, the area shrunk to almost halve the size.

In the 19th century, the Binnengasthuis undertook some more large transformations. In Fig 4.4, the situation after the modernization of the hospital is shown. The New Clinic is built on the place of the Old Nunnery and the Second Surgical Clinic with the Nursehome is built south from the New Clinic. Seven years after drawing this picture, the Administrationbuilding & Children's Clinic were built. This new situation in 1913 will be used for the further analysis of the hospital in the next paragraphs.

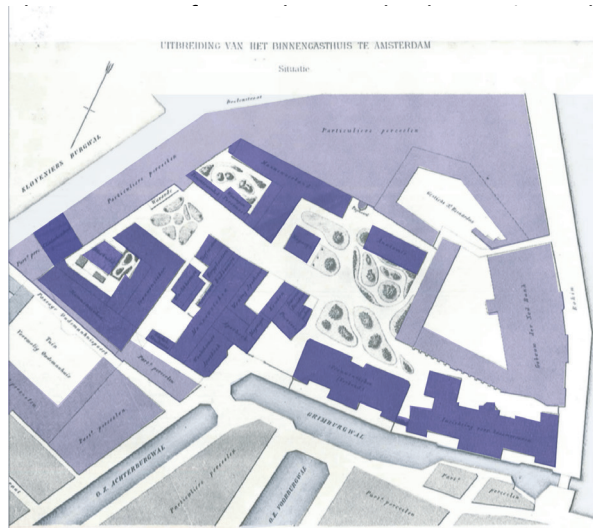


Fig. 4.3
Expansion of the Binnengasthuis, 1883

The influence of the buy-out in the south of the area is clearly visible. The Old Nunnery is still present, but the Maternity Clinic and the Womens Clinic already took its place. Note the design of the open spaces in the area. This was quite new for a dense city center. own illustration based on Berns, 1883 in Moulin, 1981, p.138

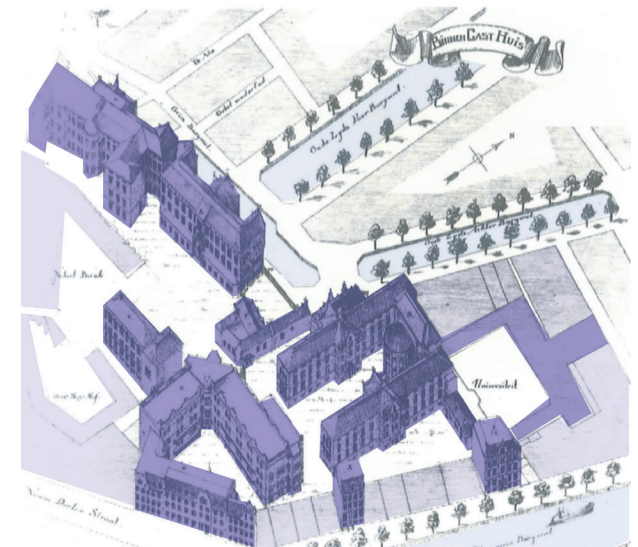


Fig. 4.4
Expansion of the Binnengasthuis, 1906

In dark red, you can see the former monasteries being transformed into the Gasthuis buildings. The lighter red buildings are owned by the Gasthuis, but rented out. The Oudemanshuispoort is built on the north side of the Old Nunnery. The New administration building was not built yet. own illustration based on Schakel, 1906 in Moulin, 1981, p.150

5 Moulin et. all, p. 122



4.2 The driver for collectivity

The St. Peters hospital derived from the same thoughts as of the monastery, since it was a Christian hospital in its early days. It was the task of the owners of the hospital to take care for the poor, the sick ones and the elderly. Also a task of the hospital back in the days was to provide shelter for visitors of the city. The Dutch word of 'Gasthuis' literally means 'Guesthouse'.

The Alteration was the reason the hospital took its place in the buildings of the former monastery, but this structure of courtyards surrounded by buildings suited the hospital very well. The buildings of the monastery could be renovated and transformed into hospital buildings. Also the land that was owned by the monasteries became available, so it can be considered that the area had great opportunities to house a new collective function. Up to now, the choice of the hospital being located in this part of the city was more of a practical solution.

The structure of different buildings forming a pavilion hospital was continued during the transformations of the hospital. Different other hospitals were built outside the city center, but the location of the Binnengasthuis remained advantageous. Also in the later stage, it can be said that the driver for collectivity of the Hospital is based on functionality. The different buildings were placed in such a way



that they would closed of the area and together with the fences in between, made the area being perceived as one unity.

Fig. 4.5
Visiting hours at the Binnengasthuis
Visitors of the Binnengasthuis entering through the gates.
Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 010003007389



4.3 The hospital as an urban area

To analyze the hospital-function of the Binnengasthuis-area, different time-spans will be addressed. The focus though, will be on the situation after the modernization. Most information is about this period and also for the relevance of the research, this period is most interesting.

Hospitals in Amsterdam | As discussed in the previous paragraph, when the monasteries were closed down in 1578, the buildings were donated to charity organizations. Several cloisters were transformed into 'gasthuizen' immediately after the Alteration. After some fusions of these 'gasthuizen', the Binnengasthuis was the only remaining hospital in the city center. Part of the Binnengasthuis was moved outside the city, to the current Helmersbuurt, and was called Buitengasthuis. Later on, other hospitals were located in Amsterdam, but the Binnengasthuis was the only hospital located in the city center. Hospitals were important facilities that attracted many visitors (Fig.4.5) and formed an important enclave within a city.

Position of the hospital | Just like in the time of the monasteries, the area still had one main function. Though, also other activities are settling down in the area and the Binnengasthuis-area becomes more of a mixed-use area. In Fig 4.6 it is clearly visible that the buildings that belong to the hospital, are built

in by other buildings, such as the Nederlandse Bank and dwellings in the south and the Art academy in the Oudemanshuispoort on the north-side. The expansions and buy-out of the Binnengasthuis throughout the years let to a structure where hospital buildings formed the central part of the area, surrounded by other buildings on two sides.

Within the time of the monastery, there was also an area in the south which did not belong to the monastery. Within that time though, this area was relatively small. Since the buy-out, the connection with the Oude Turfmarkt almost vanished. The new Maternity Clinic was the only building that still remained access to the Oude Turfmarkt.

Fig. 4.6
The border of the area of the hospital
own illustration



Accessibility & border | Being located in the southern part of the historical city center, along the Amstel and the Oude Turfmarkt, the area of the Binnengasthuis was well accessible for people from all over Amsterdam. The hospital buildings created an inner open space that was closed off by fences, the hospital buildings itself and the surrounding buildings. The only access to the hospital area was through the entrance gate at the north side as can be seen in Fig. 4.6. People could walk in during day time to visit patients, but in the evenings the gates closed to keep unwanted people out. In the sixties, hotel Pays-Bas was demolished. Since there were no concrete plans for new built the open space became a secondary entrance.

In the 18th and 19th century, a big fence was marking the entrance of the area (Fig 4.7). There was no sign that showed that there was an hospital behind the gate. The entrance was monumentally with lanterns at the gate. From the Grimburgwall, a complete view on the hospital was possible. The entrance was located on a spot where the different streets crossed.

When the Administration building was built in 1913, the passage became smaller and a lower and smaller fence functioned as the entrance (Fig 4.8). Signs of an H and the word 'Hospitaal' indicated the function of the Area.



Fig. 4.7
The Entrance of the Area in the 18th century
 Before the modernization of the hospital
 own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam
 Beeldbank 010003007367 & 010003007388

Fig. 4.8
The Entrance of the Area in the beginning of the 20th century
 After the modernization of the hospital, on the left the Administration Building is visible.
 own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam
 Beeldbank



Architectural style | When looking at the rest of the city center of Amsterdam, large buildings were quite common. In between the canal houses larger buildings with public functions were placed. What was not common in the city center was a group of larger individual free standing buildings facilitating in the same function. In its design, the Binnengasthuis really differs from its surrounding. This continues in the 19th century when the large institutional buildings were built as we know them today.



Fig. 4.9

Bird's eye view on the hospital area

In blue are the buildings that belong to the hospital. In the front we can see the Nederlandse Bankbuilding and the Oude Turfmarkt.

own illustration, based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 010003007389

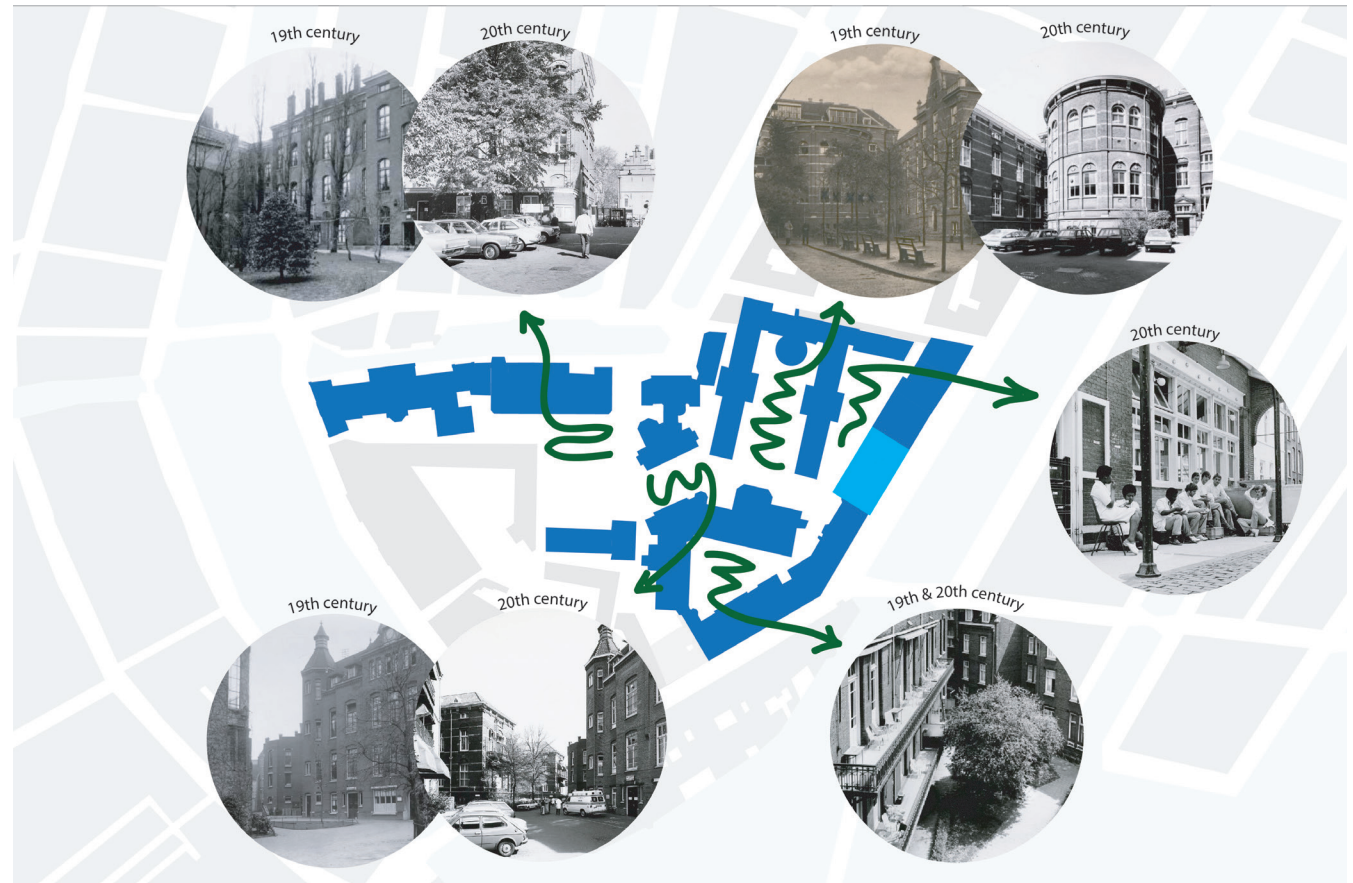


4.4 The hospital as a collective domain

For this analysis, the situation of the hospital in the 19th century and its latest stage is used.

Position of the buildings / The position of the buildings created in some cases courtyards, but the structure of the area with the courtyards that existed from the time of the monasteries vanished. The Oudemannenhuis is in this time the only building with a courtyard as it existed from the middle-ages, but this buildings did not belong to the hospital. Due to expansions of the Second Surgical Clinic and the Nursehome, this building formed a courtyard that was privately used by the people staying in the hospital. The other buildings did create some open spaces that were used by the employees or patients as well. In the New Clinical, the courtyard is open towards one side, which invites people to stay there. The open spaces form the connection between the different buildings but are in most cases quite undefined.

Openspaces / As discussed in the previous paragraph, the Binnengasthuis was built as a pavilion hospital. There was no need for the buildings to be connected and the open spaces could be used to their optimal extent. The open spaces though are quite building specific, there is not one common open space. For example, the open space of the Second Surgical Clinic is not used by the other buildings. Five main



open spaces can be distinguished, as can be seen in Fig 4.10. The role of the open spaces differs within the different centuries. In the 19th century, the open spaces were equipped like a park, with a lot of green. The open walkways guided people from one building to another. In the 20th century, the open space was more perceived as a huge car parking and this routing was vanished.

In the 20th century, only the courtyard of the Second Surgical Clinic remained as a green area. The area in between the New Clinic and the Kitchen building, was only used by the employees of the hospital.

Fig. 4.10
Open spaces of the Binnengasthuis in the 20th century
 own illustration based on Stagsarchief Amsterdam
 Beeldbank 010003007369 & 010122015587 &
 010122015560 & 010122015595

Signs | To know which building housed which function, some buildings had the name of the function integrated in the entrance (Fig 4.11). Later on, letters were used to be able to name the buildings. The letters A-L were used for the main buildings of the Binnengasthuis and the other buildings in the area such as the Kitchenbuilding.

In the 20th century, nametags and boards with the direction were used to guide people in the right way.

These 'signs' played a big role in the perception of the collectivity of the area. One knew that the buildings that carried the same style of sign (for example the big white painted letter) belonged to the same main function, the hospital.

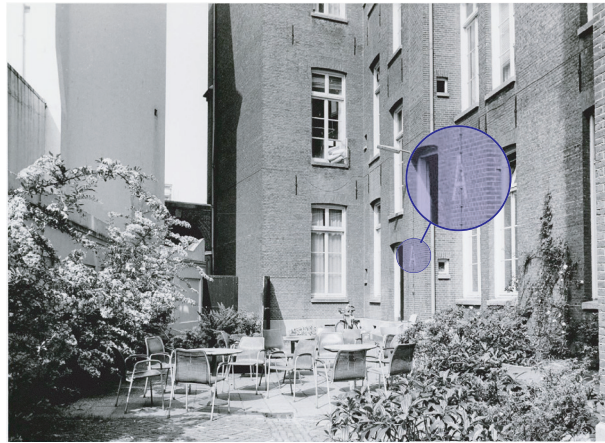


Fig. 4.12
Letters and signs of the Binnengasthuis area
own illustration, based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 010122015588 & 010122015554 & 010122015546 & 010122015557



Fig. 4.11
Entrance of the New Clinic (womens wing) and the Administration building
The entrances today still carry the names of their former function
own illustration



Exterior appearance of the buildings / When looked at the materials used within the area, it can be seen that almost all buildings within the Binnengasthuis-area are made of brickwork. The building of the Nederlandse Bank is the only exception (Fig 4.13). This one is made of Bentheim Sandstone. The fact that the hospital buildings are all relatively big and made from brickwork makes them perceived as a collective.

When looked at the dealing of the brickwork of the Hospital buildings, it becomes clear that the buildings each have a very different materialization. The color of the brickwork and the structure of the brickwork differs for each building (Fig 4.14).



Fig. 4.13 & 4.14
Use of materials of the buildings of the Binnengasthuis-area & detailed brickwork of the buildings of the hospital.
own illustration

Facades | The hospital buildings are all built in the late 19th century. The buildings all have large vertical oriented windows. These. When looking at the composition of the facades though, the buildings do not really look the same. The windows of the buildings orientated in a vertical direction and in some cases these windows also indicate the direction of the building (Maternity Clinic, Administration building and the Second Surgical Clinic). In the cases where the windows determine the orientation of the building, the window frames are white.

In case of the New Clinic and the Womens Clinic, the orientation is determined by the ornamentation in the brickwork. In these cases, the ornamentation is colored white.



Fig. 4.15 Facade New Clinic
Horizontal orientation because of white ornamentation in brickwork
own illustration

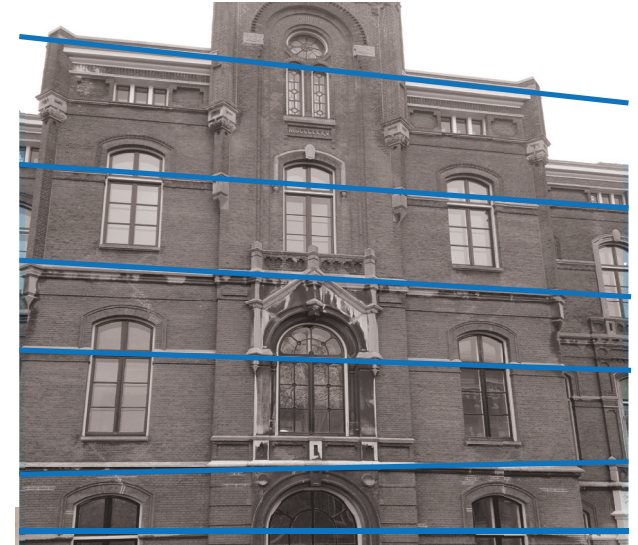


Fig 4.16 Facade Womens Clinic
Horizontal orientation because of white ornamentation
own illustration

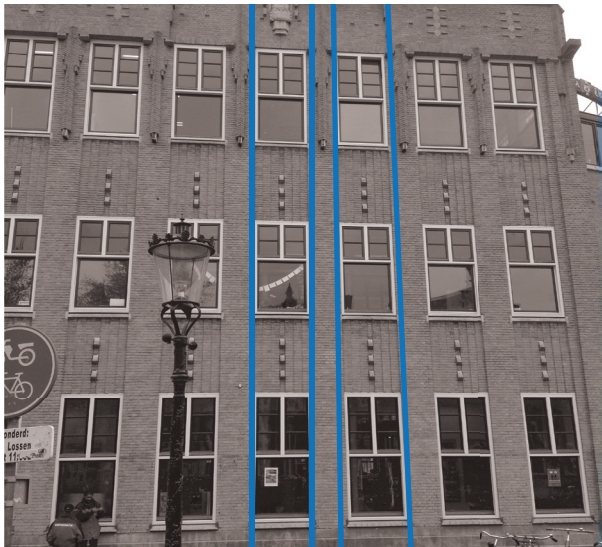


Fig 4.17 Facade Administration Building
Vertical orientation because of white window frames and brickwork ornamentation
own illustration

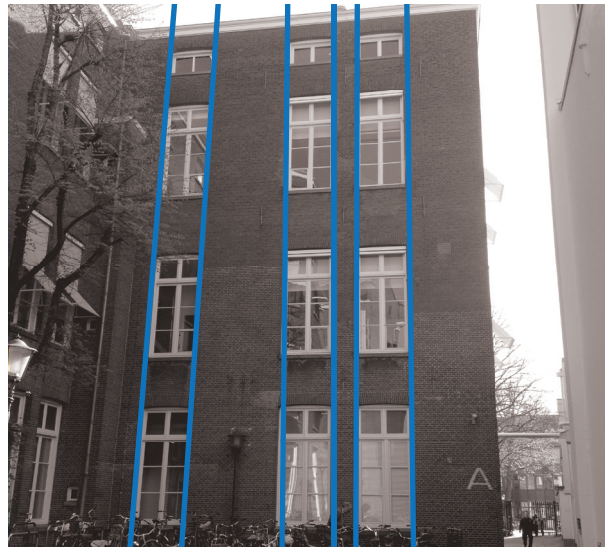


Fig 4.18 Facade Maternity Clinic
Vertical orientation because of white window frames
own illustration

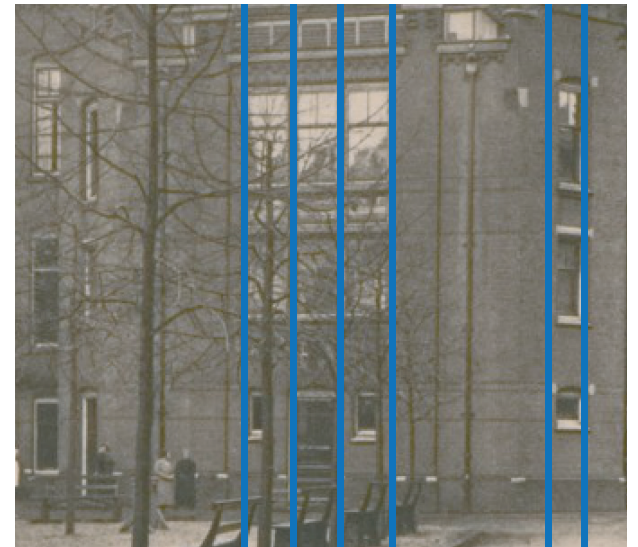


Fig 4.19 Second Surgical Clinic
Vertical orientation because of white window frames;
Secondary horizontal ornamentation in black brickwork
own illustration based on Stagsarchief Amsterdam
Beeldbank PBKD0033000014



Fig. 4.20.
Position of the entrances of the hospital buildings
own illustration

Entrances | The buildings all have different individual entrances. The orientation of the entrances does not always face the innerspace. Only the entrances of the New Clinic, the Second Surgical Clinic and the Administration Building are faced towards the inside. The other main entrances are faced towards the out.

The main entrances are in most cases decorated and give a majestic impression. In the facades of the Administration building for example and the New Clinic, the entrance really functions as a eye-catcher. The entrance of the Second Surgical Clinic is more modest. The doors are all quite width, approximately 2.5 meters. Except for the Administration building, the Entrances are on ground level, without front steps.



Fig 4.21
Entrance of the Maternity Clinic
own illustration based on Stagsarchief Amsterdam
Beeldbank 010009000686-2

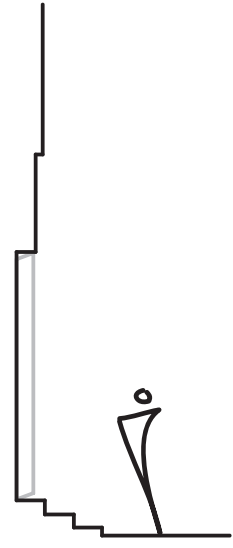


Fig 4.22
Entrance of the Administration Building
own illustration

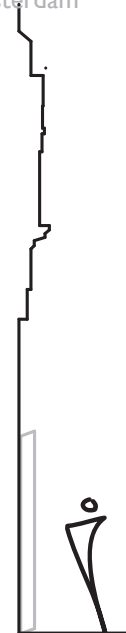


Fig 4.23
Entrance of the New Clinic
own illustration based on Stagsarchief Amsterdam
Beeldbank 010122015582

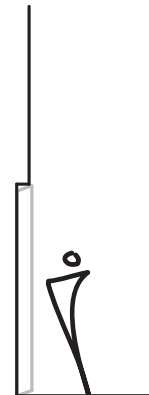


Fig 4.21
Entrance of the Second Surgical Clinic
own illustration based on Stagsarchief Amsterdam
Beeldbank 010009000686-1



4.5 The individual buildings of the hospital

The hospital exists of five main buildings. For this analysis, the Womens Clinic, New Clinic and the Second Surgical Clinic are reviewed.

Collective internal spaces | When a building is functioning as a collective building, a central internal collective space enhanced this function. When looking at the floorplans of the buildings, there are no spaces that really form the center of the building. The New Clinic and the Second Surgical Clinic have different entrances for different parts of the building that each have different functions. In the floorplan of the Second Surgical Clinic and the Nursehome, we can see next to the entrance a waiting room. In these rooms, visitors can wait until they are escorted by someone to enter the building. In the Nursehome, you might say that the dining area can be seen as the collective space.

In the new Clinic, there is no central area at all. There is a separate entrance for the womens wing, mens wing and the area in the middle where the lecture room is situated.

Routing | The routing through the buildings is visible in the floorplans. In the New Clinic, the system is used, where different entrances give access to different parts of the building. The parts of the building are connected by corridors.

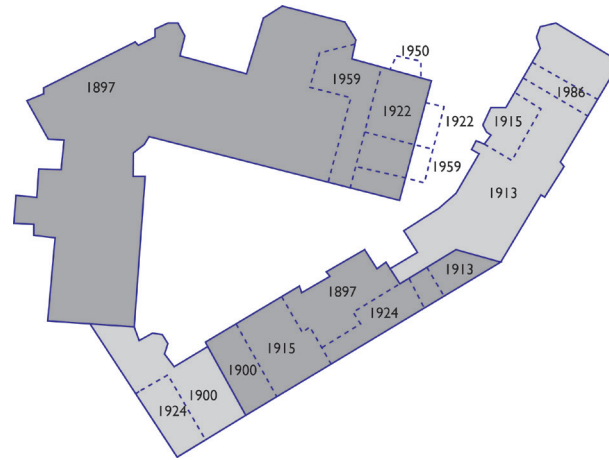


Fig. 4.22
Development of the Second Surgical Clinic & Nursehome

The Surgical Clinic and the Nursehome used to be two separated buildings. Throughout the years, an expansion of the Nursehome attached the buildings to each other. This attachment closed off the courtyard, but there was no internal connection made.
own illustration based on BiermanHenketArchitecten, 2012



Fig. 4.23
Use of the courtyard of the Second Surgical Clinic
Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 010122015571



- specific users (specific employees)
- most users (employees)
- all users (employees & visitors)
- visitors from the area

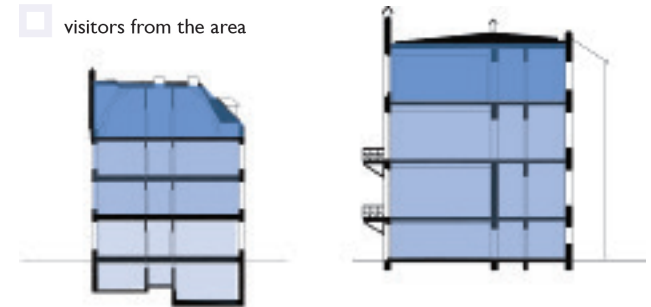


Fig. 4.23 & 4.24
Definition of spaces and entrances of the Second Surgical Clinic

The Second Surgical Clinic is built according to the corridor system. There are several entrances leading towards this corridor. The Nursehouse has two main entrances that each give access to different parts of the building.

own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 5221BT908468

In the Second Surgical Clinic and the Nursehouse one corridor runs through the length of the building. These buildings are built according to the corridor system. As you can see in FIG, the Second Surgical Clinic and the Nursehome used to be two separate buildings. Throughout the years, an expansion of the Nursehome, attached the buildings to each other. This attachment closed off the courtyard, but there was no internal connection made.

In the Womens clinic, there are two different compartments, which are not connected. There are several entrances that lead to different parts of the building. The main entrance is located at the square. Buildings that house multiple functions in different parts of the building, have separate entrances for the different parts of the building.

Connection to the open space | In all cases there is a clear visual connection with the open spaces. The New Clinic has their three main entrances in the courtyard en this is also the place where the users of the building meet. In the Second Surgical Clinic, the courtyard functions as the collective open space, that could be entered from the outside by a covered corridor. Large balconies are both used by the employees as the visitors of the hospital to leisure. In the courtyard of the New Clinic, we can see that the area between the two wings changed



Fig. 4.25 & 4.26
Definition of spaces and entrances of Womens clinic

The building has two different compartments which are not connected.

Own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 5221BT908465 & 5221BT908463

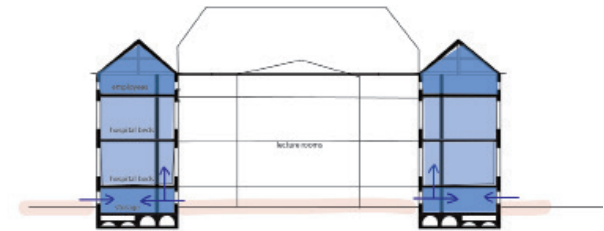
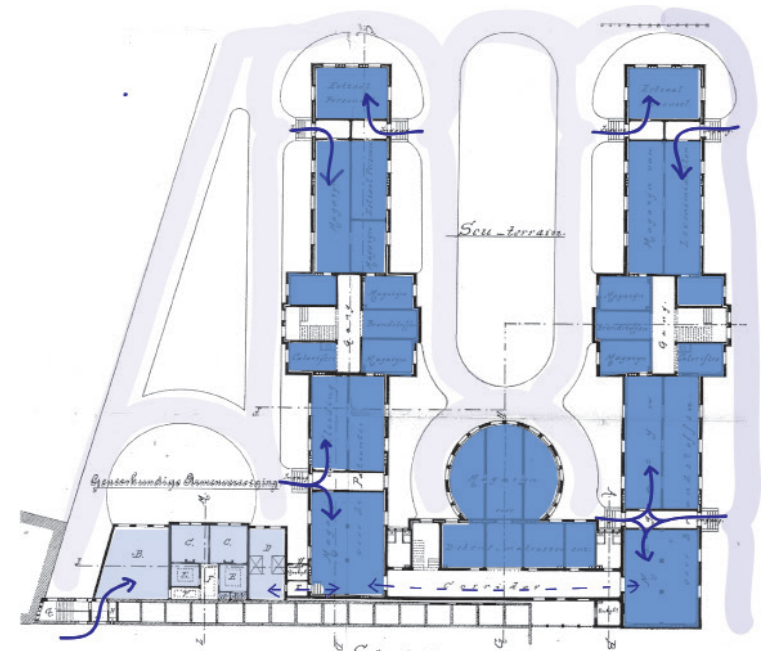
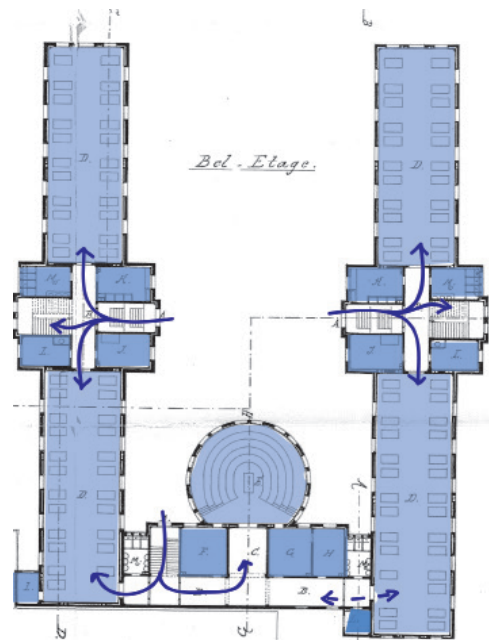


Fig. 4.27
Definition of spaces and entrances of the New Clinic

In the section of the building it is visible that the ground floor is deepened. The ground floor of the main building only contains storage and space for the employees. On the left the 'care for the poor' was situated. This part of the building was connected by a corridor to the New Clinic. On the first floor, the hospital was situated. Both wings had a separate entrance.

own illustration based on Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 5221BT908468 & Meijdenberg, 2014



from a garden into a parking place. When looking at the windows of all the hospital buildings, all buildings, except for the New Clinic, have a visible connection with the outside on street level. Only the New Clinic has an elevated ground floor level. The lower windows are of the basement.



Fig. 4.28
Window New Clinic
 Horizontal orientation because of white ornamentation in brickwork
 own illustration



Fig 4.29
Window Womens Clinic
 Horizontal orientation because of white ornamentation
 own illustration



Fig 4.30
Window Administration Building
 Vertical orientation because of white window frames and brickwork ornamentation
 own illustration

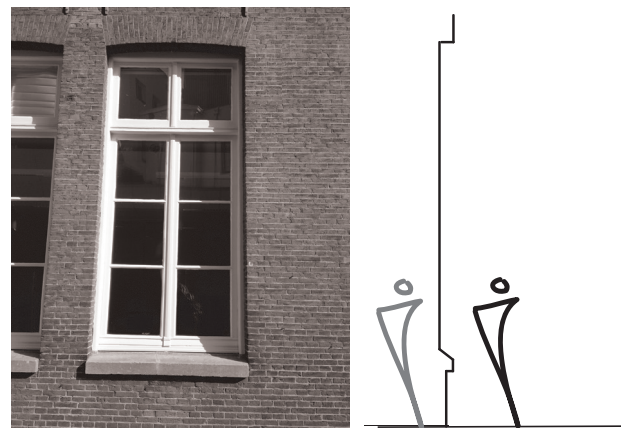


Fig 4.31
Window Maternity Clinic
 Vertical orientation because of white window frames
 own illustration

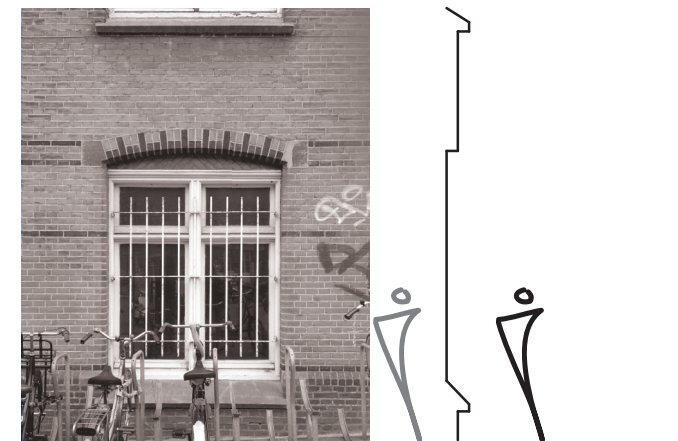
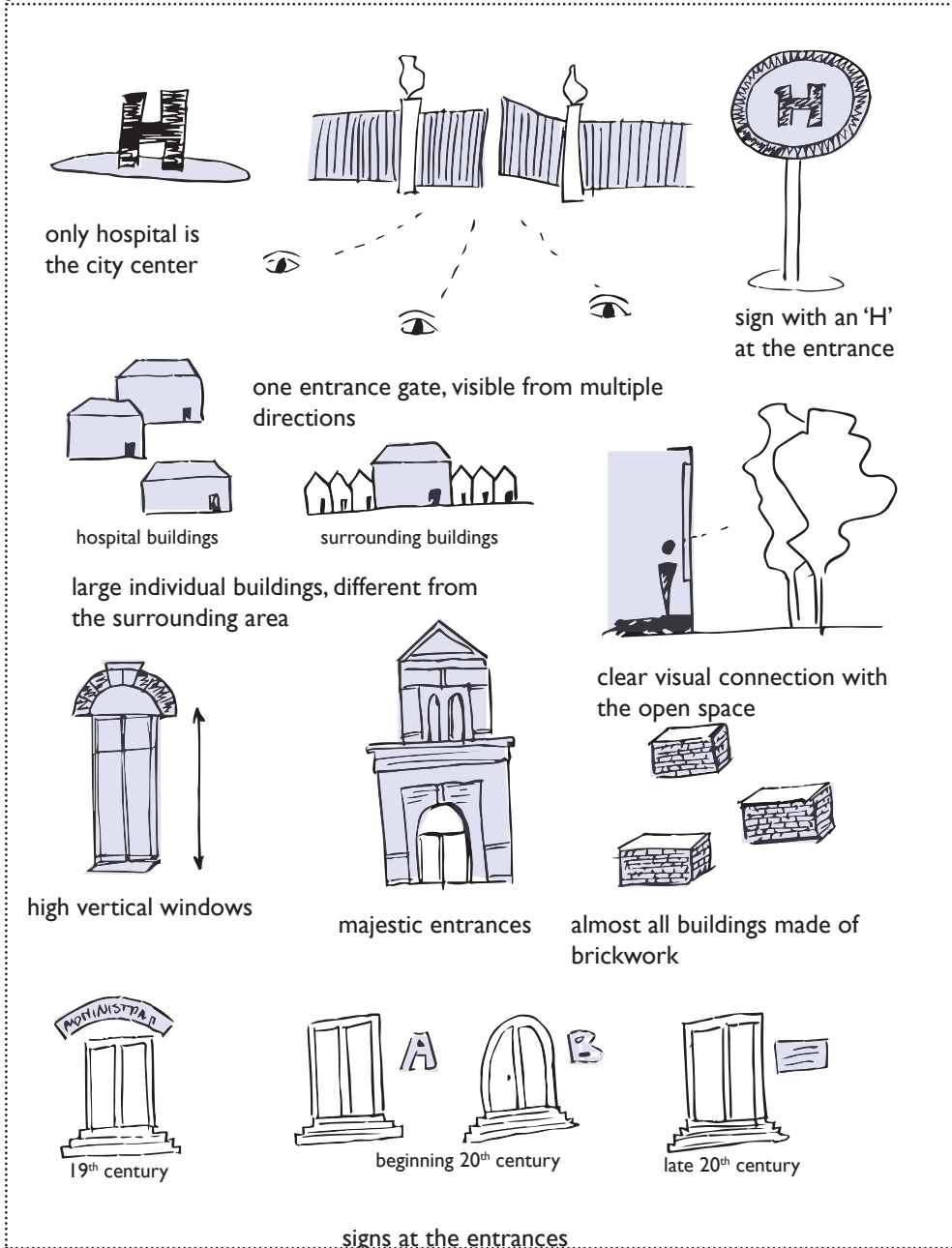


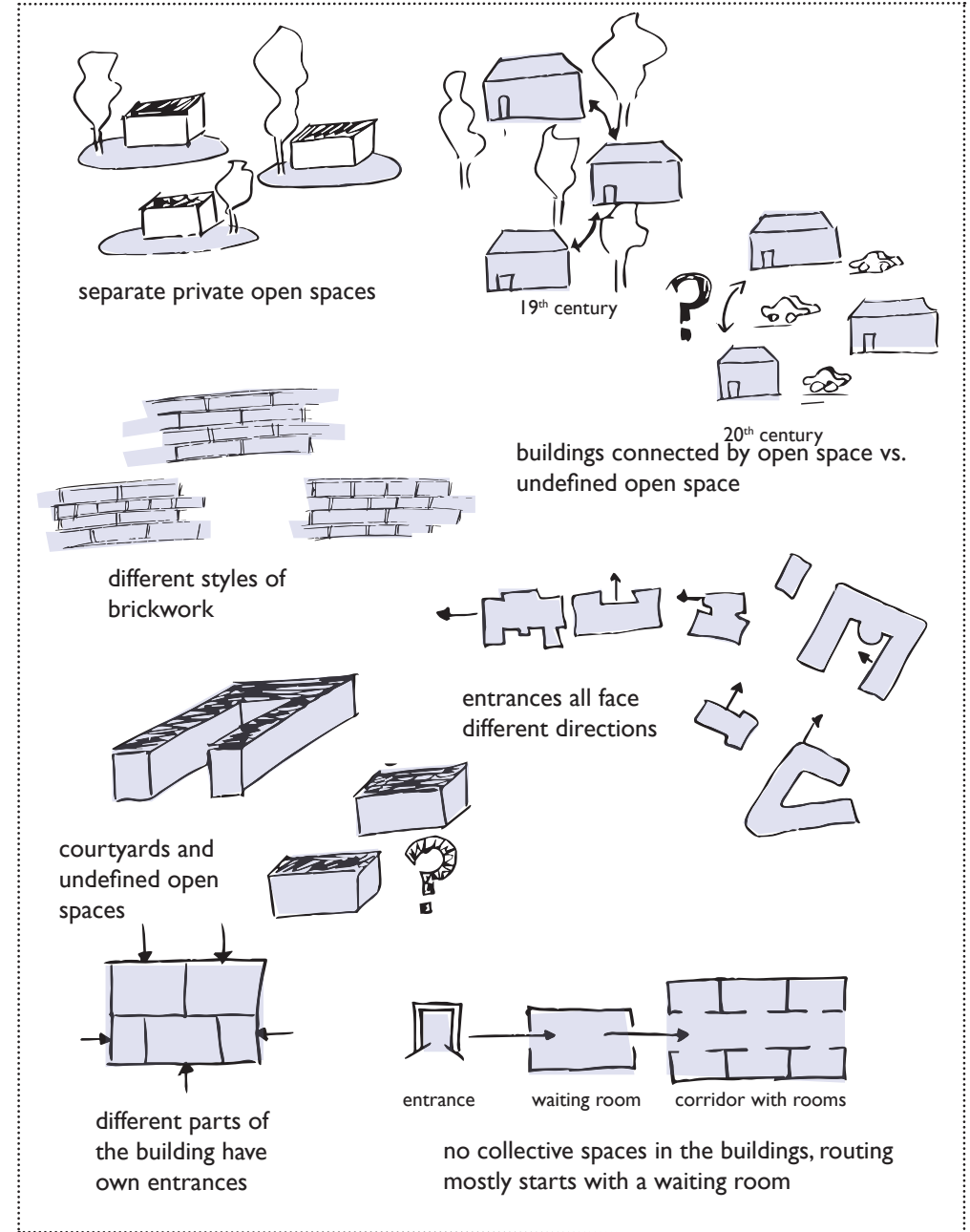
Fig 4.32
Window Second Surgical Clinic
 Vertical orientation because of white window frames;
 Secondary horizontal ornamentation in black brickwork
 own illustration

4.6 Visual Summary Elements that contribute to the collectivity of the hospital

positive elements



neutral & negative elements





5. The Binnengasthuis-area as a university

When the hospital left to another place in Amsterdam, the Binnengasthuis-area became in possession of the University of Amsterdam (UvA).

In this chapter it will be defined to which extent the Binnengasthuis-area functioned as a collective since the University took its place. First the background of the University will be given followed by the reasons why the university wants to be housed in a collective of buildings. Lastly, the function of the university at the Binnengasthuis-area will be analyzed according to the three different types of collectivity as explained in the second chapter.

5.1 Background

Link to the university | As explained in the former chapter, the Binnengasthuis was in 1828 already linked to the faculty of medicine of the Atheneum Illustre.

In 1877, a re-organization of the higher education system in the Netherlands took place and the Atheneum Illustre was converted to the University of Amsterdam. Different from other Universities in the Netherlands, such as the one of Leiden and Groningen, the University of Amsterdam was not funded by the state. For the capital of the Netherlands it was a matter of prestige having a university and the city council was willing to finance this by themselves.¹

All its different faculties already found their place within Amsterdam before the University of Amsterdam was erected in 1877. As a consequence, the buildings of the university were spread all over the city. The Atheneum Illustre for example was situated in the Agnietenkapel, right next to the Binnengasthuisarea in between the Nieuwe Zijdse,- and Oude Zijdsevoorburchwal. The University was also still expanding and the municipality directed the Oudemanshuispoort as a building that could be used by the University an Aula was build attached to the Oudemanshuispoort.

¹ Gramsbergen, 2014 p.

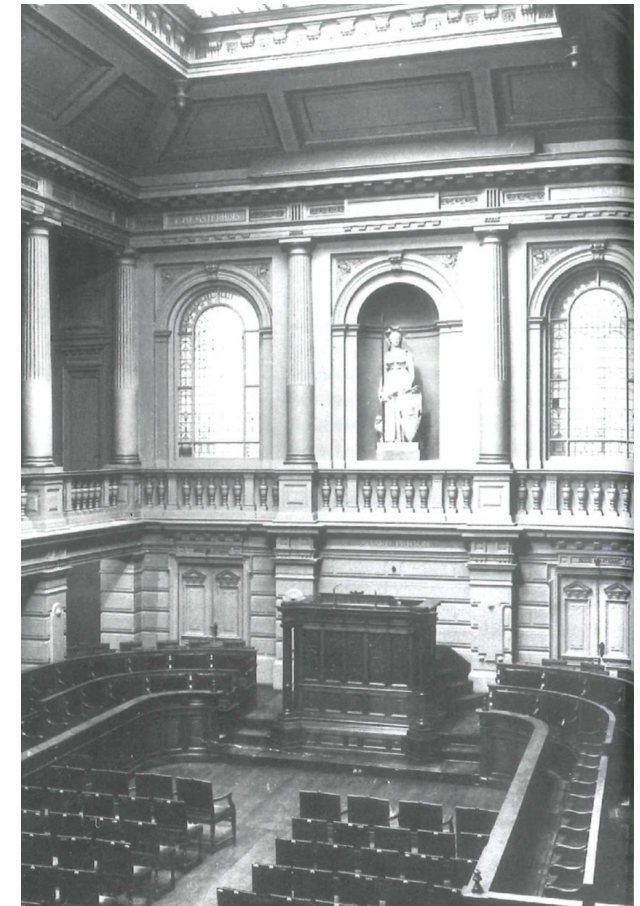


Fig 5.1
Aula in the Oudemanshuispoort.
Built in 1877, demolished around 1960
Haan, 2000 p.5

University hospital | Already in 1850 the years, the idea came to light that the BG-area could be the new Medical teaching hospital of Amsterdam. But because the Nederlandse Bank bought several houses along the Oude Turfmarkt and expanded its position at the Binnengasthuis-area, the hospital could never be big enough to function as the main hospital.² This is why a new medical campus was built in the Bijlmermeer, which from then on functioned as the Medical Hospital of the University of Amsterdam. For the Binnengasthuis-area it meant that the area became a possibility for purposes other than the of the hospital.

Three core plan | In the 19th century, the university already grew from 250 to 900 students in 1900. In 1935 the university had 2500 students and in 1950 even 6500.³ This is partly due to the population growth, but also the (financial)threshold to enter a university lowered and the variety of faculties of the University of Amsterdam grew.

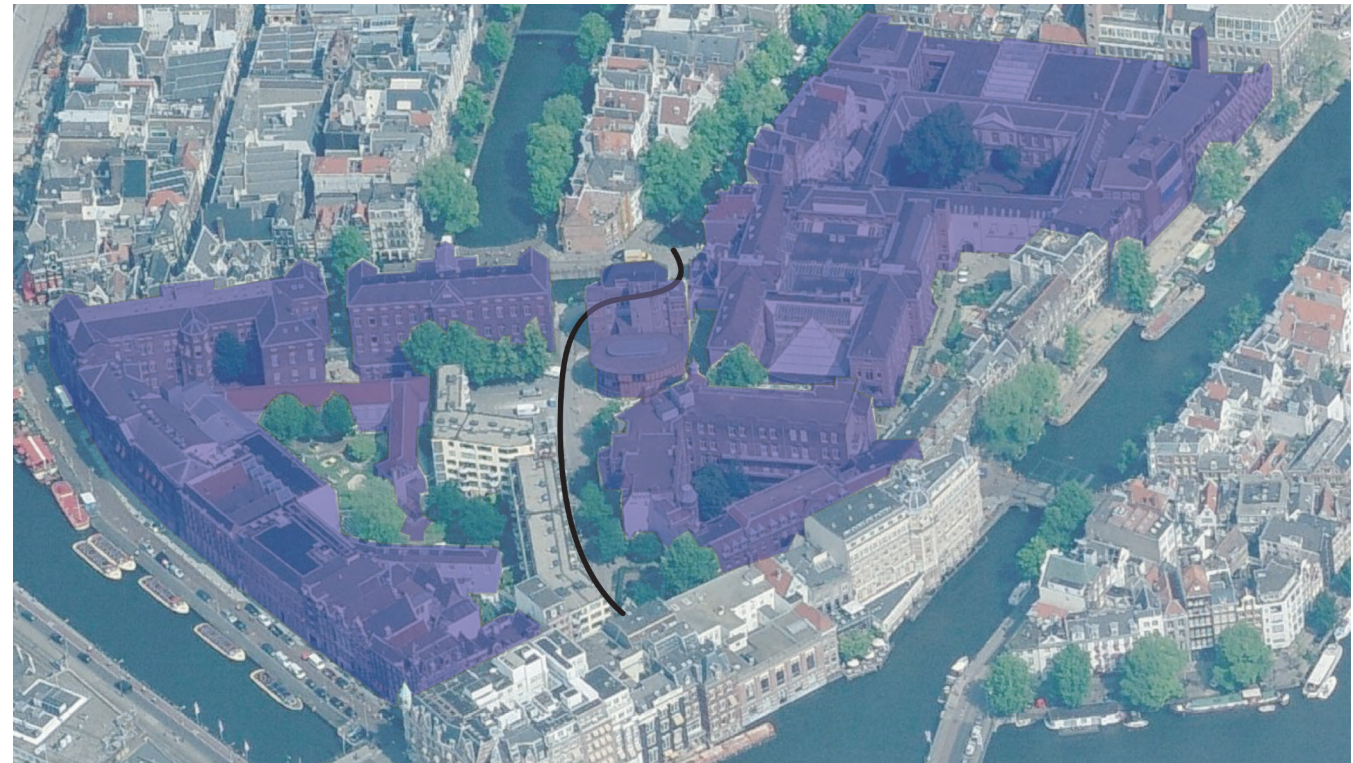
In 1955 the first idea of the 'three core plan' revealed. The University felt the need to lose the image of a fragmented university with buildings all over the city. It planned the Alpha-faculties around the Oudemanhuispoort and the Binnengasthuis terrein, the Beta-faculties are planned to be situated at Roeters Eiland, the Hortus & Artis and the Medical faculty at the Wilhelmina Gasthuis in the current Helmersbuurt.⁴ An other option was a new built faculty on the current Museum square or any place else in the city, but this did not match the plans of the municipality of Amsterdam.

University vs the Bank | Ever since the Dutch bank took its place at the Binnengasthuis area, there was a certain tension between the Bank and the main function of the area. In the 60's the Dutch bank developed a plan to realize a new banking complex in between the Kloveniersburgwal, Nieuwe Doelenstraat, Oude Turfmarkt and Grimburgwal. For this purpose Hotel des Pays Bas in the Nieuwe Doelenstraat was demolished. Eventually the new building was realized at Frederiksplein, but the gap in the streetscape is still visible.



Fig 5.3
Demolishing of Hotel de Pays-Bas
Stadsarchief Amsterdam Beeldbank 010122015519

Fig 5.2
Situation of the buildings of the UvA
The black line indicates the new Binnengasthuisstraat.
own illustration based on Bing maps



2 Haan, 2000 p. 15
3 Haan, 2000 p. 17
4 Haan, 2000, p 17

Current Situation | When the hospital leaves the Binnengasthuis area permanently, all the buildings of the former hospital become in possession of the University. Together with the Nederlandse Bank leaving to Frederiksplein, new possibilities for the university arose. Ever since the university is searching for new permanent purposes of the buildings. The New Clinic was transformed into the University restaurant and the Maternity Clinic houses the faculty of Humanities. The Oudemanshuispoort functions as the faculty of Law and the Administration building remained its purpose as the new Administration building of the University. In order to transform the function of the buildings, they were renovated in the style of that time. A good example is the Administration building and the New Clinic. In the next paragraphs, these transformations will be looked at more closely.

Paul de Ley designed a new social housing complex at the location of the old Anatomy building and a kindergarten and museum took their place into the building of the Nederlandse Bank. With these new functions, the area is reimbursed to the city and the time that the Binnengasthuis-area had a closed-off character like in the time of the hospital and the monastery, was over. A new street, the Binnengasthuisstraat (Fig 5.2), was situated in the area, and this opened up the area for good.

Future plans | The University of Amsterdam planned to continue the idea of 1955 and make the Binnengasthuis area one of the three campuses of the University. There are current plans for turning the Second Surgical Clinic into the new University Library (Fig 5.4) and also the former Womens clinic is currently renovated into a new faculty.



Fig. 5.4
Design for the Second Surgical Clinic and Nurse-home for the new University Library
 Campus Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2015

In the following parts it will be discussed to which extent the collectivity of the area in present now a days with the university housing in these buildings.



5.2 The driver for collectivity

Collective university | As said in the previous part, the University demands three main campuses for their university. The opportunity to have these big institutional buildings in a unique spot in the historical city center of Amsterdam in something the university does not want to let go off. The driver for the university of having their buildings together is mainly to be visible from the outside. As stated in the book ‘De gebouwen van de Universiteit van Amsterdam’ and also in the lecture of the University of Amsterdam about the future vision of the university¹, the University would like to have a clear position within Amsterdam. The current spreading of the university buildings causes confusion by students, but also for visitors of the University. The collective driver of the University can be seen mostly as an ideological one. In this case not an ideology on behalf of a religion, but more as a ideology of being seen as a whole and not separated faculties all over the city.

Next to this driver, functionality is also a driver that explains the collective wish of the University. Having the faculties, and other functions linked to the university, close near to each other will enhance the interaction of the students, visitors and employees. Interaction between more people may lead to more chances for the university.²

1 Presentation Uva
 2 Presentation Uva



5.3 The University as an urban area

Universities in Amsterdam | The University of Amsterdam has different locations all over the city. To create a better overview, the University wants all their faculties and buildings located in four different areas. In Fig. 5.5 these areas are shown. The Binnengasthuis is the only area located in the inner city center. Roeterseiland is located in the extension of the canal belt. The Science Park is located in the east, close to the former harbor. Amsterdam has two Universities. The Vrije Universiteit (VU University Amsterdam) is located in the south of Amsterdam, near the business district 'Zuidas' and the Medical faculty of the UvA.

Position of the university | In the direct surroundings of the Binnengasthuis-area, other faculty-buildings of the UvA are located. The university would like to sell these buildings and invest in the centralization of the University on the four locations as shown in Fig. 5.5.

The Binnengasthuis-area houses different faculties such as the Faculty of Law and the faculty of Humanities. The UvA states that, especially for social faculties, the interaction with the city is an integral part of academic life.¹ The location is seen by the UvA as one with great opportunities and exposure.

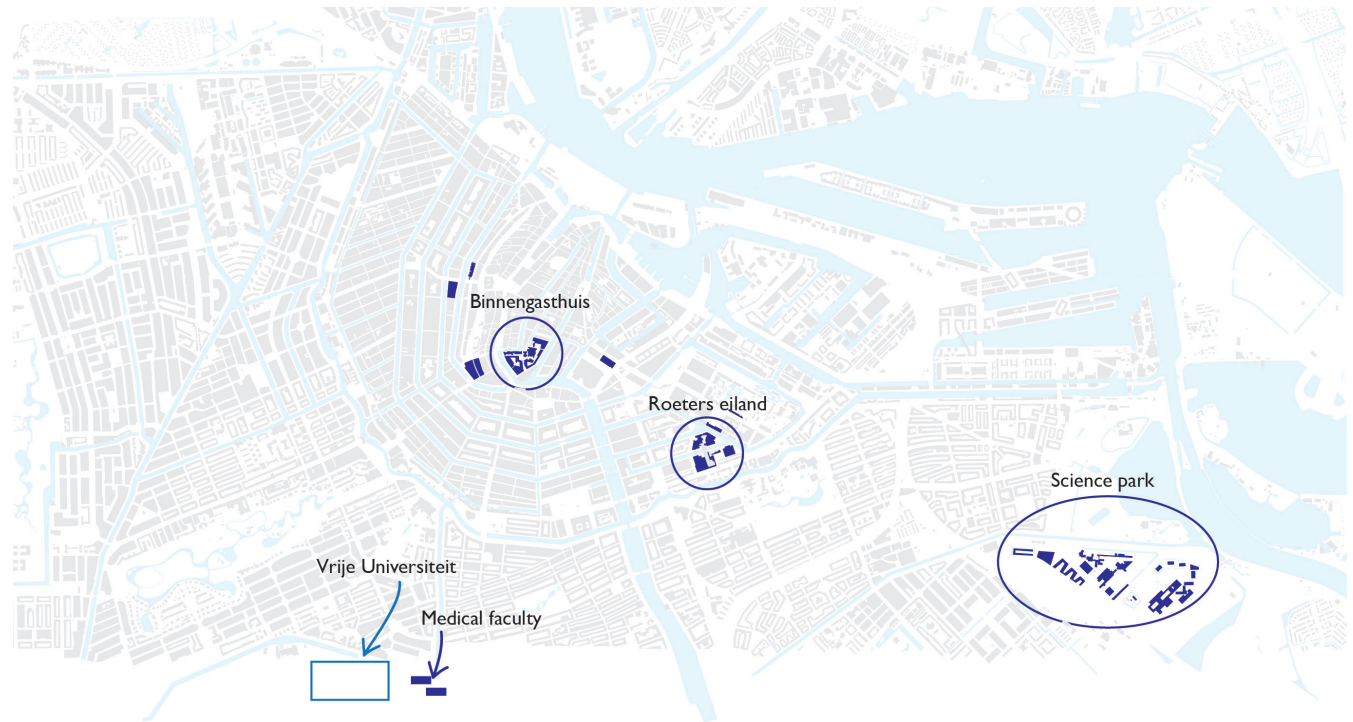


Fig 5.5
University campuses in Amsterdam
In dark blue, the different locations of the UvA are indicated and in lighter Blue the location of the VU University.
own illustration

Accessibility and border | When walking around the area, the function of a University is not really sensible. When looking at the floorplan of the UvA buildings in this area, it looks like the area functioning as a whole, but one might enter the area without knowing he is standing in the middle of a university campus.

The area can be entered from different ways (Fig. 2.6). The buildings are closed off towards the outside, just like in the time of the hospital, but the fences are almost gone. The only fence remaining is at the courtyard of the Second Surgical clinic and on the other side of the road next to the new clinic (Fig.5.5) Since the Binnengasthuisstreet arose in the area, the area is used as a going through zone. People use this street mostly to go from one place to another.



Fig 5.5
Gate that closes off the courtyard of the Second Surgical Clinic
own illustration

¹ UvA, 2015



Architectural style | Just like in the time of the hospital, the area is full of large institutional buildings. Of course large buildings are not rare in the historical city center, but the fact that these buildings are detached buildings standing in a group together is still not very generic. The neo-renaissance style together with the late 20th century additions to the administration building and New Clinic, make that the buildings are a special appearance within the historical city center. From the outside, it is not really visible though that these buildings are present within this area. The buildings of the former bank and other buildings along the Oude Turfmarkt are faced towards the outside and in this way do not appear to be part of this area. One of the buildings along the Oude Turfmarkt though is carrying the name of the university on the cornice, but this is hardly noticeable from the outside (Fig. 5.9).

Fig. 5.6
The border of the area and entrances
own illustration



Fig. 5.7 & 5.8
The addition of the Administration building by Theo Bosch & the atrium of the New Clinic by P.A.M. Dirks
both: Arcam

Fig. 5.9
Building along the Oude Turfmarkt carrying the name of the University.
google streetview



5.4 The university as a collective domain

Position of the buildings | When looking at the different university buildings on the site, there are three different types of buildings. First there is the Oudemanhuispoort. This buildings can be seen as one building, which expanded over the decades and now turned into one building. From the outside, the different architectural styles used for the expansions are clearly visible. The buildings is internally completely connected. The different courtyards in the building expose this connection of different additions. Because of the many height differences, there were many stairs and steps needed to accomplish this connection.

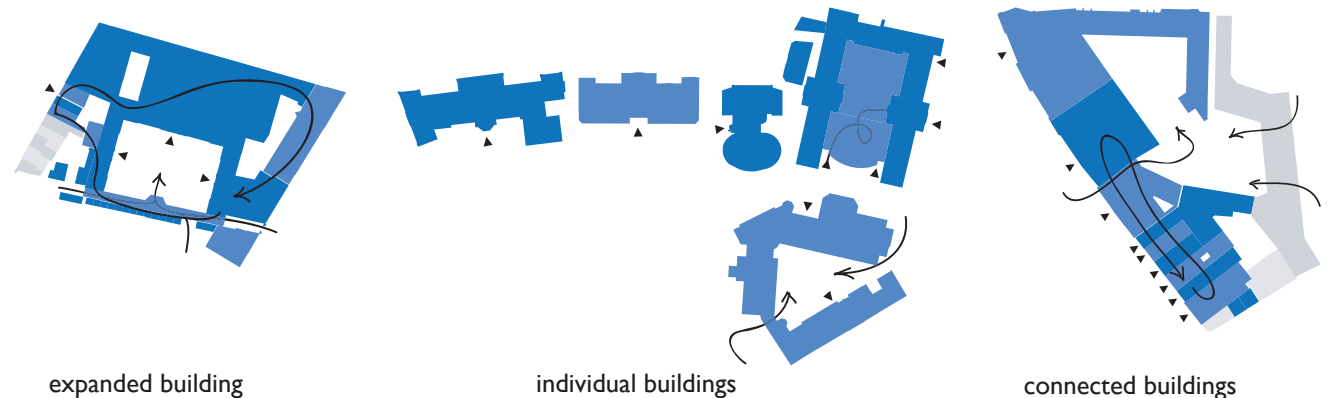
The former hospital buildings can be seen as the individual buildings. They have the same characteristics, but differ in their details, as discussed in paragraph 4.4. The courtyard of the New Clinic is closed with an atrium and one part of the Administration building is demolished and replaced by an addition of Theo Bosch.

The third type of buildings contain the buildings along the Oude Turfmarkt. These buildings consist of the former Bankbuilding and the 'Vingboonpanden', dwellings designed by Peter Vingboon in the 17th century. These buildings look from the outside like individual buildings, but the are internally connected



Fig. 5.10
Three different types of buildings of the UvA
own illustration

Fig. 5.11
Organization of the three different types of buildings of the UvA
own illustration



Open space | Within the spaces in between the buildings there are quite some changes visible if we compare it to the situation of the time of the hospital. The open spaces form a connection between the buildings, but the purpose of the open space is still quite undefined. The new building of Paul the Ley, created a square on the eastside. The new part of the Administration building by Theo Bosch is oval shaped to naturally lead people towards this square. The fact that cars are banned from the area gives pedestrians and cyclists more space. Also, the bike lanes and sidewalks are well defined.

The open space of the Oudemanshuispoort has a different character. Since this is the only building at the site from the time of the monasteries, the building has the same lay-out as a cloister, where the building embraces a collective space. This building is quite closed off from the outside and only accessible through a covered alley.

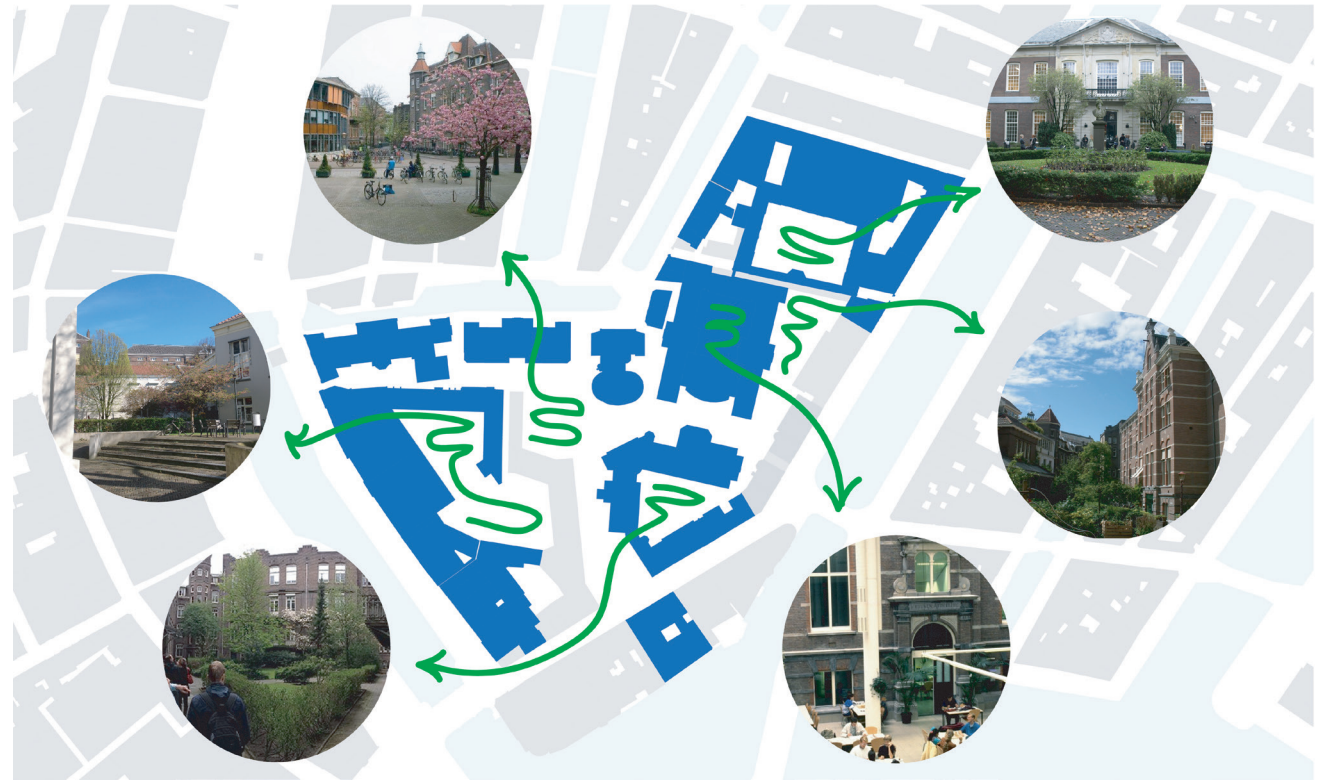


Fig. 5.12
Open spaces of the University area
own illustration

Signs | With all the different building types and different kinds of open space, it is hard to perceive the area of the University as a whole. There is no main entrance gate and the open space does not connect the buildings in such a way that it connects them in a visual way.

The former Administration building, currently known as the ‘service and information center’ is the only building that has its function reflected in a sign at the entrance (Fig 5.13).

The solution for all the other buildings of the UvA is to put a nameplate next to every entrance that contains the UvA logo and the name of the faculty concerned. In Fig. 5.14, this sign is clearly visible along the Oude Turfmarkt. Also cubes with the UvA sign are used to indicate the function of the building.

In Fig 5.15 other examples of the use of the UvA sign are used. In the former pharmacy building, the UvA sign is placed without the name-plate. This building houses the ‘Amsterdamse Academische Club’ which is indirectly linked to the Uva. The second surgical clinic houses the culture-association of the UvA ‘Crea’ and this is painted above the entrance.



Fig. 5.13
Entrance of the former Administration building
own illustration



Fig. 5.14
Entrance of the building of ‘Bijzondere Collecties’ along the Oude Turfmarkt
This former arch still has the name of ‘Binnegasthuishof’ written above the arch.
own illustration



Fig. 5.15
UvA nametags in the area
left to right: UvA sign on the former Pharmacy building, Second Surgical Clinic is currently occupied by Crea, New Clinic entrance, entrance of the Maternity Clinic.
own illustration



Exterior appearance of the buildings | When looking at the materials used in the area (Fig 5.15), it is clear that brick is not the only material anymore. The building of Paul de Ley is covered with plaster and the new additions of the New Clinic and the Administration building are made of glass and panels.

When looking at the materialization more closely, it is clearly visible that the area is almost a collage of different use of materials. Even along the Oude Turfmarkt there is no facade materialized the same. In the time of the hospital, each building was built within one single material. Due to the additions and expansions of the buildings, many buildings are built with different kinds of materials, such as the Oudemanshuispoort.

Fig. 5.16
Materialization of the Binnengasthuis-area

Most buildings are still made of brick, but plaster, glass and panels are used as well.
own illustration



Fig. 5.17
Detailed materialization of the UvA buildings

The buildings of the University differ a lot in materialization. Concerning the brickwork, there are many different styles visible, but also different parts of buildings have a different materialization
own illustration



Facades | Since the buildings of the university are mainly the former buildings of the hospital, the analysis of the hospital buildings in the previous chapter is most cases applicable for the analysis of the university buildings. Buildings that visibly changed in their exterior since their hospital function are the New Clinic and the Administration building. The new facades have a different material, but still enhance the direction of the original facade (Fig. 4.18 & 4.20). The new facades drag the attention of the original building with their deviating form and material.

The other buildings of the University remain their vertical character as their facades are only renovated and not changed.

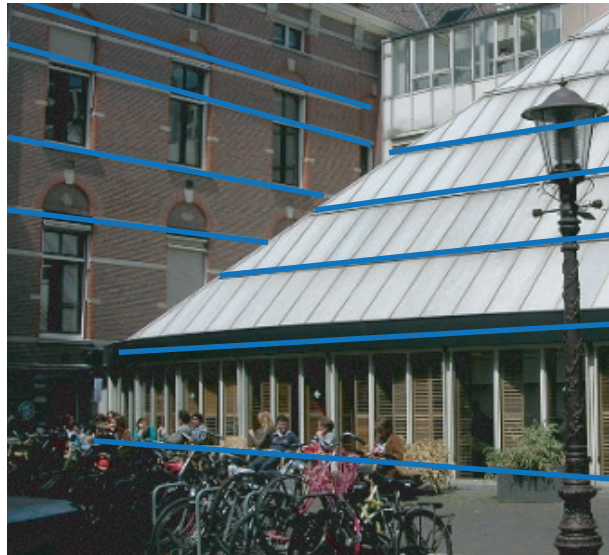


Fig. 5.18 Facade New Clinic
Horizontal orientation because of white ornamentation in brickwork and horizontal lines of the pyramid.
own illustration



Fig. 5.19 Facade Womens Clinic
vertical orientation because of the white vertical window frames.
own illustration



Fig 5.20 Facade Administration Building
Vertical orientation because of the shape of the panels and glass.
own illustration



Fig 5.21 Facade Maternity Clinic
Vertical orientation because of white window frames
own illustration



Fig 5.22 Second Surgical Clinic
Vertical orientation because of the minimal width, compared to the height.
own illustration



Fig 5.23 Orientation of the entrances of the University

Most entrances are faced inside the area.
 own illustration



Fig 5.24 Entrance New Clinic
 own illustration

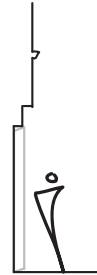


Fig 5.25 Entrance Administration building
 own illustration

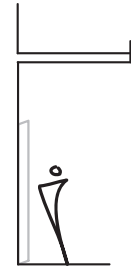


Fig 5.26 Entrance Maternity clinic
 own illustration



Fig 5.27 Entrance Seconds Surgical Clinic
 own illustration

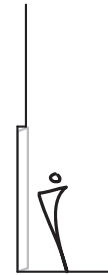


Fig 5.28 Entrance Oudemanhuispoort
 own illustration

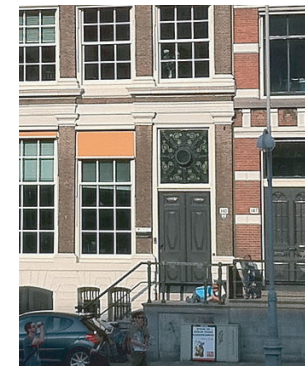
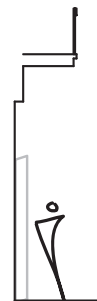
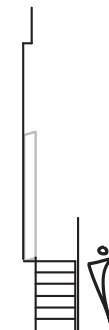


Fig 5.29 One of the entrances along the Oude Turfmarkt
 own illustration



Entrances | The Womens Clinic and the Maternity clinic originally both had their entrance at the border of the area faced to the outside. The university though re-positioned the entrances in a way that they were facing the inside of the area. Because of these changes, all the entrances face the inside of the area.

Compared to the main entrances from the time of the hospital, the entrances are less imposing. In case of the New Clinic, the main entrance was originally the side entrance of the building. The Administration building has a completely new entrance. This entrance is the only entrance with a canopy.



5.5 The individual buildings of the University

Within faculty buildings, a 'meeting point' and a sufficient routing is an important part of the building functioning well. For this part the floorplans of the Maternity Clinic, the Administration buildings and the Oudemanshuispoort are reviewed more closely. From the other buildings of the UvA, a broad indication of their routing is given. The buildings along the Oude turfmarkt are disregarded, since they are quite complex and there is no sufficient documentation about them. The same goes for the Womens Clinic. .

Collective spaces | When looking at the collective spaces in the floorplans of the buildings, the Administration building is the only building that has a clear collective space. At the Oudemanshuispoort and the Maternity Clinic, the collective spaces are formed around the entrance. This is also the point where people get their coffee and snacks. It is clear that in the faculty buildings, the common spaces are not the most important spaced within the building.

Routing | In the former maternity clinic there is a clear routing visible. Within the renovation, the structure was renewed and the main entrance was moved from the west-side to the southern part of the building. Also in the Administration building, the routing is very clear, the circular building together with an open floorplan creates a good overview.

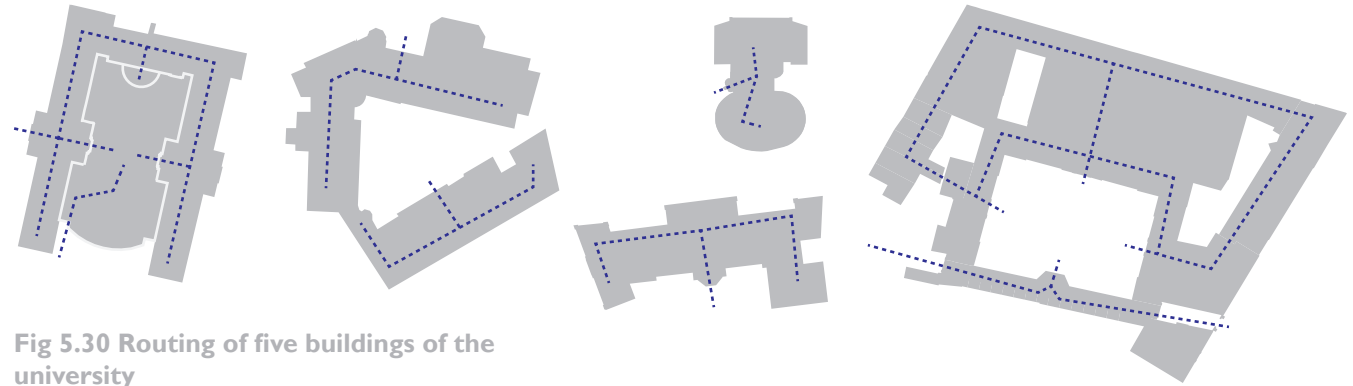


Fig 5.30 Routing of five buildings of the university
own illustration

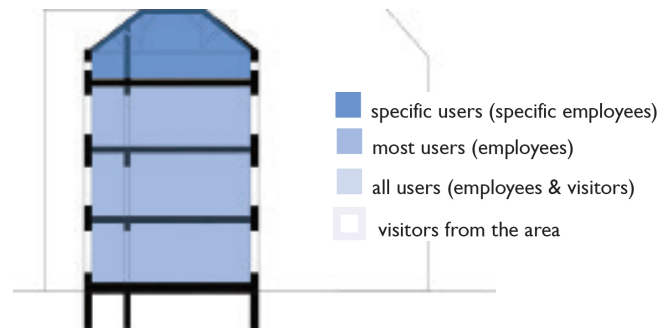


Fig. 5.31 & 5.32
Definition of spaces and entrances of the Maternity Clinic and section
own illustration based on Archive Bouw- en woningtoezicht stadsdeel centrum Amsterdam & Meijdenberg, 2014

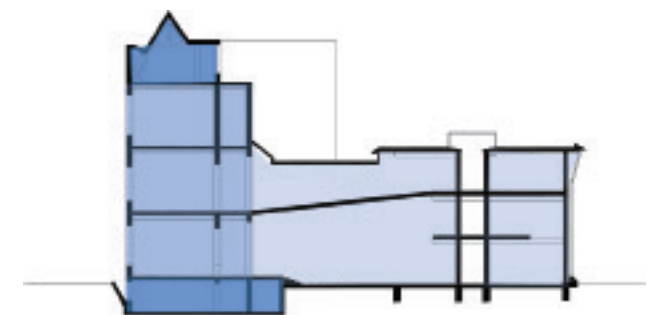
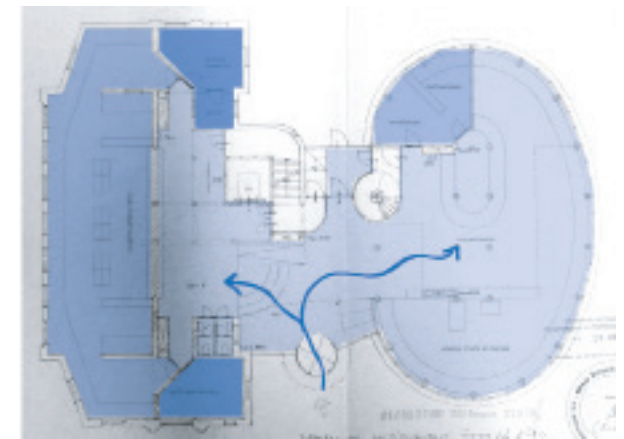


Fig. 5.33 & 5.34
Definition of spaces and routing of the Administration building and section
own illustration based on Archive Bouw- en woningtoezicht stadsdeel centrum Amsterdam & Meijdenberg, 2014

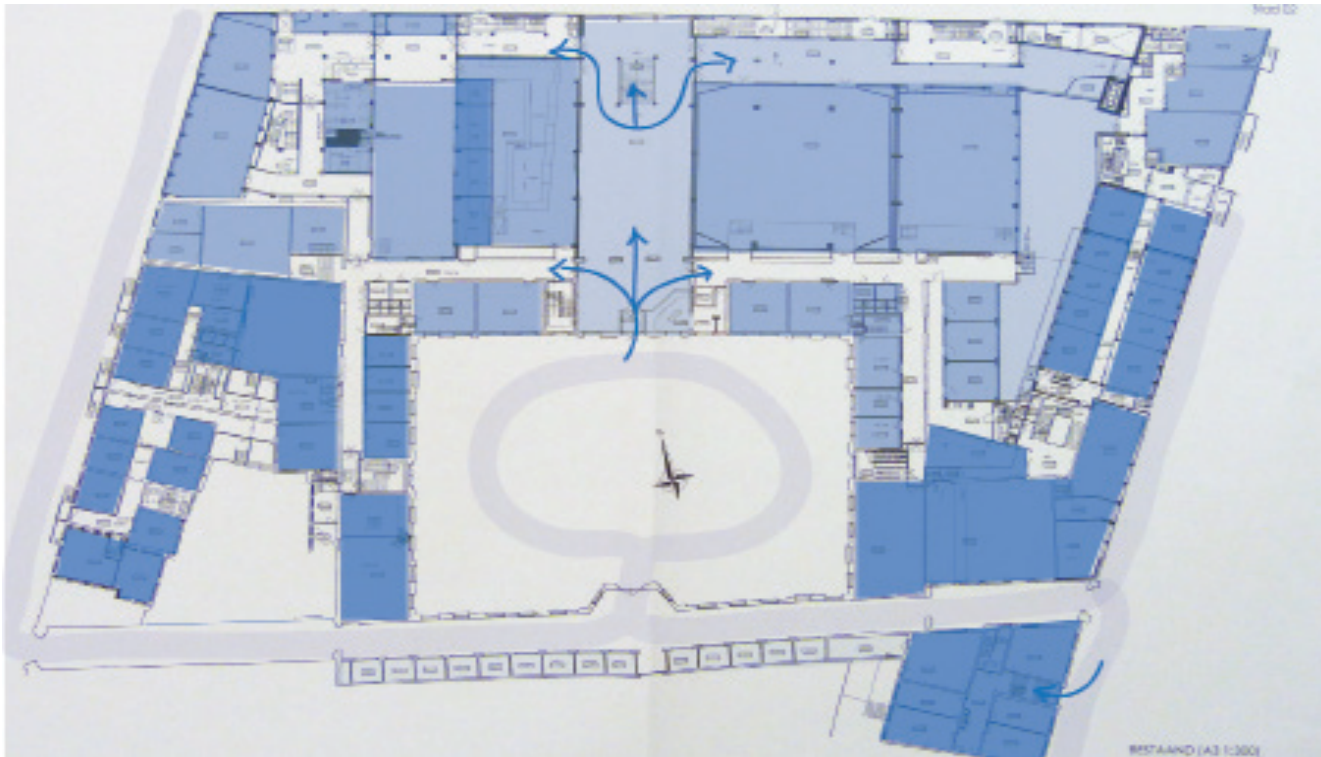


Fig. 5.35 & 5.36
Definition of spaces and routing of the Oudemanhuispoort and section
 own illustration based on Archive Bouw- en woningtoezicht stadsdeel centrum Amsterdam & Meijdenberg, 2014



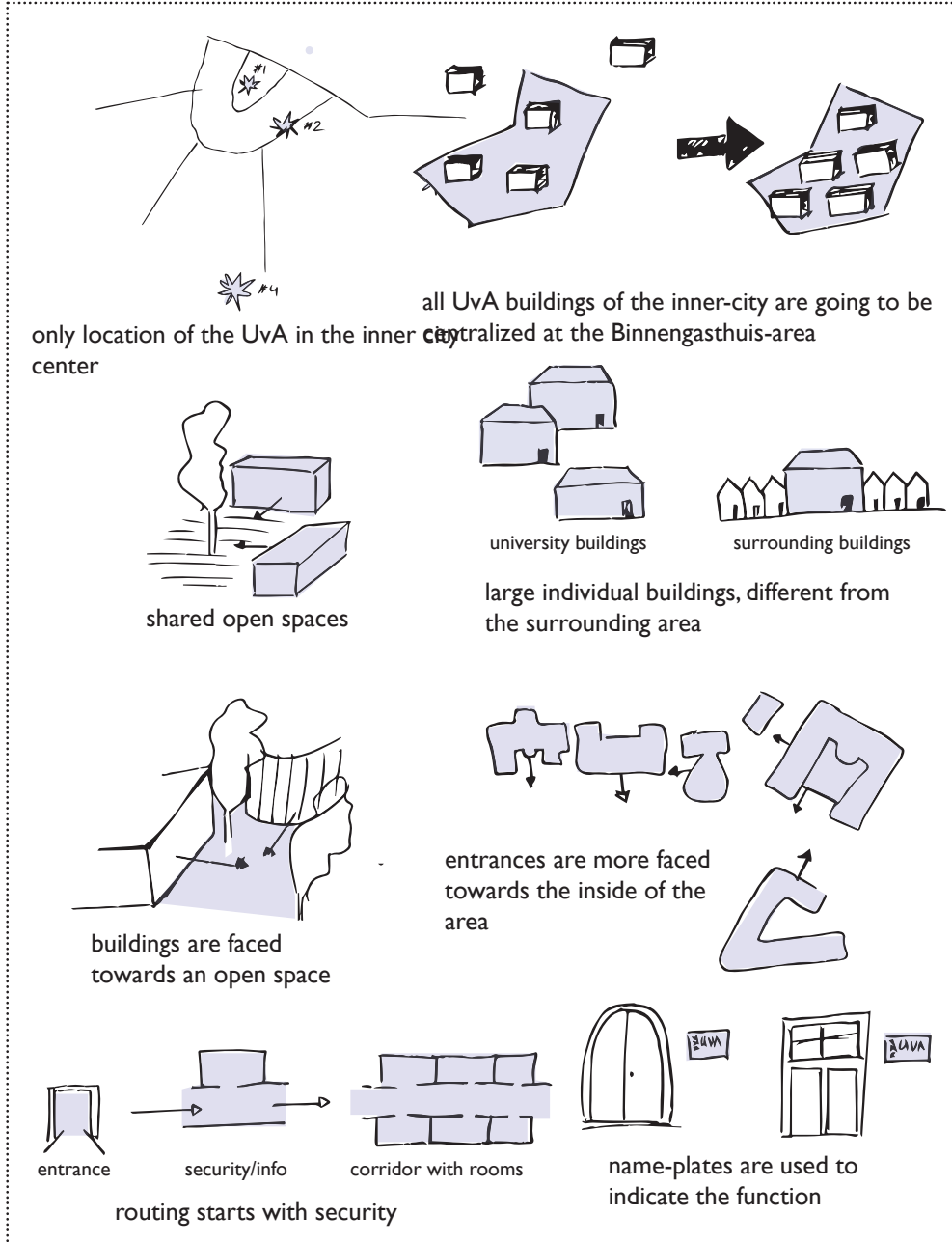
In the sense of routing, the Oudemanhuispoort is an interesting building. In the floorplan, we can see that the building existed from the original 'inner-ring' and a newer 'outer-ring'. With little fire-escape floorplans, the routing is quite clear, but without knowing the building by hart, it is very hard to navigate within the building.

The routing of the New Clinic, visible in Fig 5.30, is very interesting as well. The main entrance of the building is located on the west-side. The atrium can be entered from the south side as well. This Atrium is the place where students can eat lunch or dinner (Menza). Located in the middle of the building, it is well accessible from the other parts of the building. From the outside though, it is not really visible what is happening inside the building.

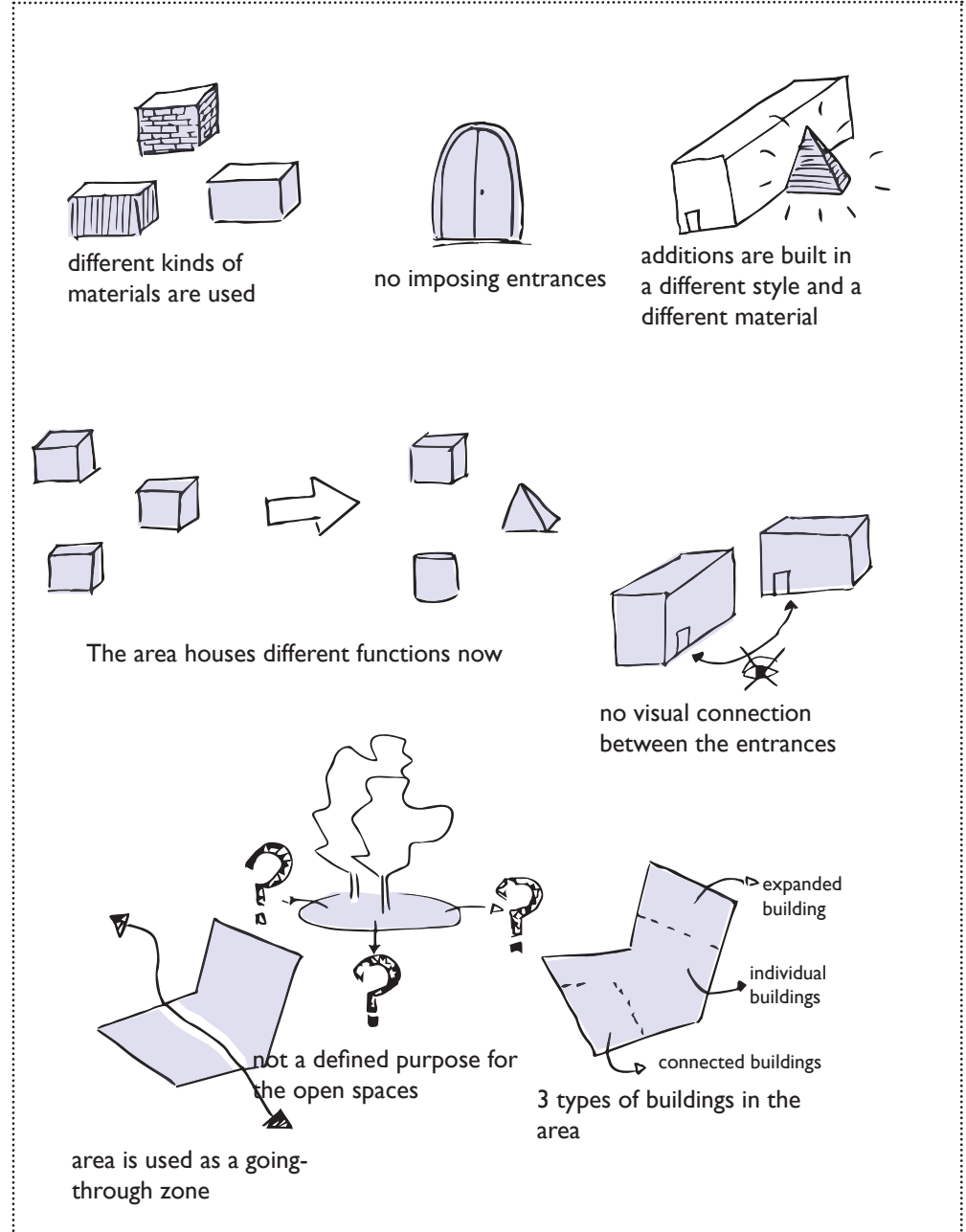
Connection with the open spaces | The buildings of the UvA all have quite a well-thought connection with the open spaces. The Oudemanhuispoort has the clearest connection, as the buildings is situated around the courtyard. This is also the case with the Second Surgical Clinic. The Administration building is oval shaped on behalf of the perception of the open space outside. The oval shape guides the people in a natural way around the building. In this way the building forms less of an obstacle at the square.

4.6 Visual Summary Elements that contribute to the collectivity of the university

positive elements



neutral & negative elements





6. Conclusion and recommendations

In this chapter, the conclusions will be drawn from the theoretical part together with the part of the analysis. Firstly, the conclusion of the 'Drivers for collectivity' will be given. After that, for each period it will be discussed to which extent it matches the three types of collectivity as named in the theoretical part and which elements contribute in a positive way and a negative way to the collectivity in the area. For the area as it is now, the University, a SWOT-analysis is made. In the last part, a program of possibilities will be given, together with a general proposal for the new area.

6.1 Development of the drivers for collectivity

When looking at the drivers for collectivity through the different phases of the Binnengasthuis-area, in the time of the monasteries, collectivity was mainly a religious matter. The monastery was a place for devoted believers to live and work together.

The fact that the hospital function was located at the area had to do with the Alteration. Because of the Alteration, the monasteries became vacant and were given to the social institutions of the city. For the Binnengasthuis is was more a practical matter in that sense.

In the time of the university, we might say that the drivers of the monastery and the hospital both come together in this new function. On one hand it is very practical for the university to be housed in the city center. The medical department was already housed in this part of the city and to bring more faculties to this area in the vacant buildings of the hospital seemed a logical idea.

The fact that the campus is located into the historical city center can also be seen as an ideology of the University of Amsterdam. The University wants to be visible for not only the students, but also the visitors of Amsterdam. Having a university at a prominent place of the city, it exudes a certain allure.

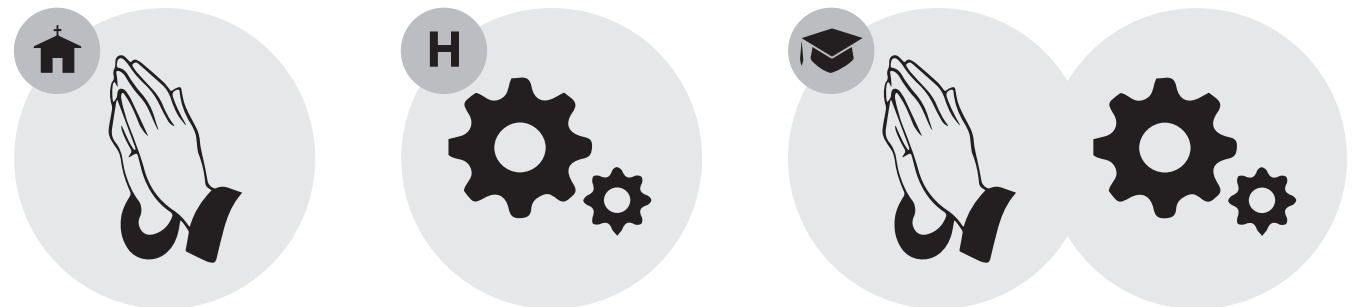


Fig. 6.1
The drivers for collectivity within the three phases of the Binnengasthuis-area
own illustration

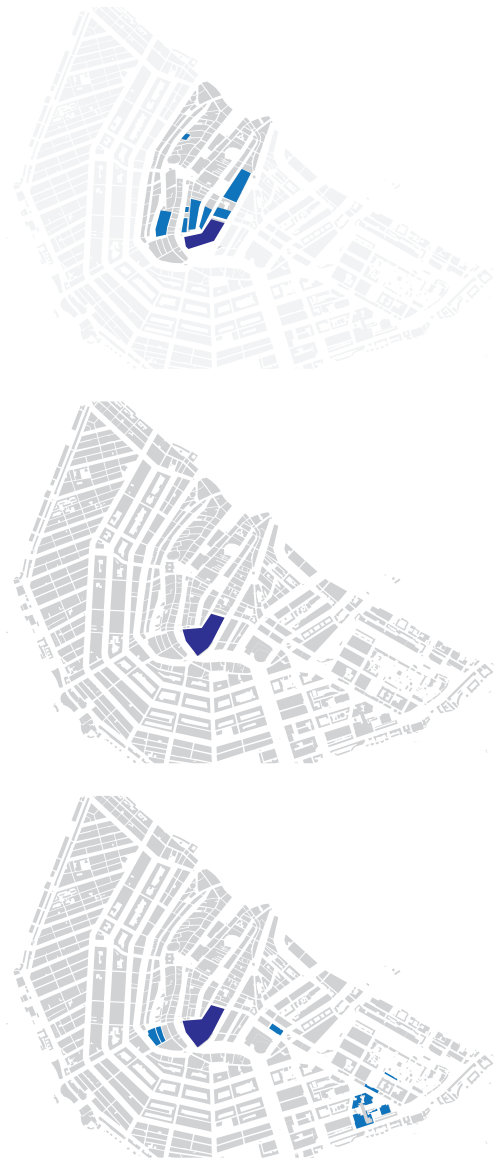


Fig. 6.2
Solidarity of the function within the city center of Amsterdam
 From top to bottom: monastery, hospital, university
 own illustration



Fig. 6.3
The borders of the area and the entrances
 From top to bottom: monastery, hospital, university
 own illustration

Urban scale



On the urban scale, the monastery did not have a remarkable position. The Binnengasthuis-area was not solitary in its function and beside, there were many other activities present in the area, because the monasteries rented out parts of their land. The area did not attract people to come to the area, since other inhabitants of Amsterdam did not participate in the activities of the monastery.

Visually though, there was a clear border between public and private domain. The buildings of the monastery were closed-off to the outside and were facing the inner courtyards. Together with the walls of about two meters high, the cloisters of the area were perceived as private. To that extent, the area was perceived as a small part of Amsterdam with a particular function. Although this function was quite common, it differed from the function of the buildings in the direct surrounding and was self-sufficient.



As a hospital, the area had a solitary function within Amsterdam and was a remarkable part of the city. It was the only hospital located in the city center and functioned later on as an academic hospital. Because quite some land of the area was sold to other parties, the function of the area became quite mixed. The border though, was closed off as in the time of the monastery. Instead of a wall, a fence determined the border between public and private. There was one main entrance gate, which was clearly visible from multiple directions. Next to the gate

was a sign (with the 'H' of 'Hospitaal' on it) which indicated the function of the area. Architecturally, the hospital differed from its surroundings. The large individual buildings were free standing. Large building were common in Amsterdam, but often they were attached to other smaller buildings. Seen on the urban scale, the hospital functioned as an area by itself and was a place that attracted people from the surrounding area's.



The university definitely has the potential to function as a city within a city. With the new plans of the university to have three main campuses, just like in the time of the hospital, the area is remarkable in its function within the historical inner city center of Amsterdam. The buildings of the University cover almost the entire Binnengasthuis-area and the area is open towards the public and accessible from multiple directions. Even a public road runs through the area. The downside of this accessibility is that people use the area mainly to pass through rather than to stay in the area.

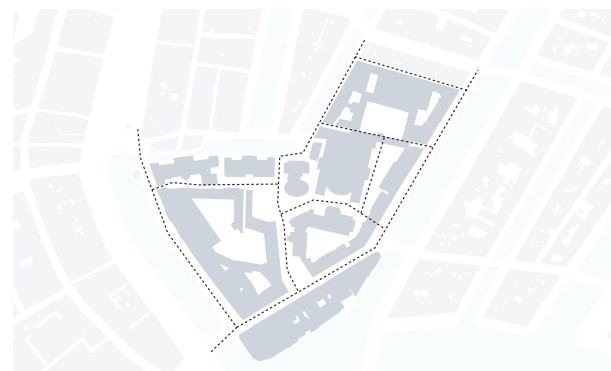
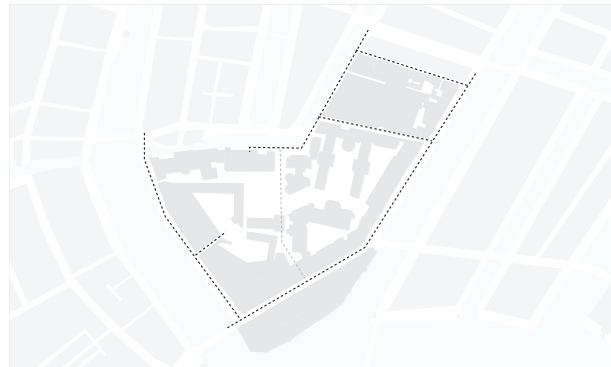
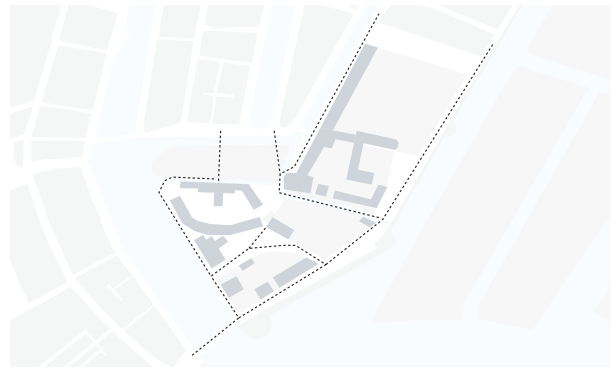


Fig. 6.5
Accessibility of the area
 From top to bottom: monastery, hospital, university
 own illustration

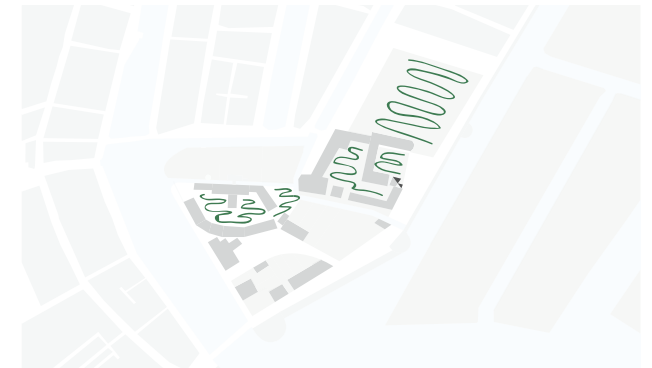


Fig. 6.5
Green open spaces of the area
 From top to bottom: monastery, hospital, university
 own illustration

Scale of the collective domain



The open spaces in the area were very well defined and the threshold between public and private was very clear. The position of the buildings definitely reveals the collective function of the monastery, since the buildings are faced towards the collective courtyard and the monastery looks closed off towards the outside. Within the area, the walls and closed off character, made the area perceived as one unity. On the scale of the collective domain, the monastery can be seen as an ultimate example of a well functioning collective domain in which the buildings and open space enhance each other. The buildings had a strong connection with the courtyards of the monastery. The courtyard can be seen as the most important collective aspect of the monastery.

H

The quality of the hospital's collective domain differed throughout the centuries. The courtyards that existed from the time of the monastery vanished and the buildings each created a private open space. In the 19th century, these spaces connected the hospital buildings, but in the 20th century, the spaces became undefined and most of them were used as a parking lot. The connection between the buildings by the open space is vanished.

To indicate which buildings belonged to the hospital, the name of the function was put above the entrance. Later on, letters were painted on the buildings and in the late 20th century nameplates

were introduced. This was a clear way of showing the purpose and people knew which buildings housed which function.

The buildings were almost all made of brickwork, but the detail and color of the brickwork differed from each building. The buildings all had high vertical windows and almost all building had a grand entrance. The buildings shared the same architectural elements, but differed in detail. Together with the name-tags, the buildings were visually connected. The open space in between the buildings did not really play a part in this connection though.



Since there are different types of buildings that fulfill the function of a university-building, the area is not perceived at once as one university campus. There are three types of university buildings (expanded, individual and connected) and these types are not visually linked to one another. The open space between the buildings is shared between the different buildings, but it is not really defined what the purpose of the open space is. For example the open space in front of the social housing building by Paul de Ley is designed as a place to recreate, but it is not used in that way.

To know the function of the buildings, signs of the UvA are placed next to the entrances. This, together with the UvA letters on the buildings of the Oude Turfmarkt, is the only indication of a university housing in these buildings. This is the only way the buildings are recognizable as being university buildings.

The facades of the buildings are mainly made of brickwork, but the new buildings all have a different materialization. This makes the area a collage of different architectural styles and materials and difficult to see as one unity. Although the entrances are faced inwards the area, there is no visual connection between the entrances. When compared to the function of the monastery, the collective domain of the university is almost opposite.

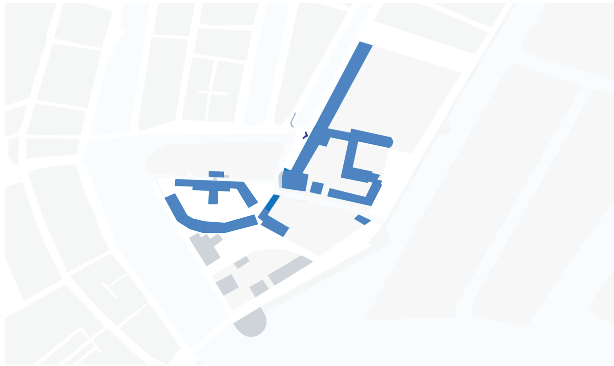


Fig. 6.5
The position of the individual buildings
 From top to bottom: monastery, hospital, university
 own illustration

Building scale



The cloister itself can almost be seen as one building. The nuns lived a solitary life but did not have private open spaces. The chapel/church formed the center of the building, but it is unclear what the exact connection was. It is assumed that the routing in the building was linear, but that the parts of the cloister were connected on the inside.



The buildings did not have main collective spaces. The routing through the buildings is in most buildings based on the compartments of the buildings. Within the buildings, different parts had different functions, and these parts also had specific entrances. This made the routing through the buildings very clear. Next to almost every entrance was a waiting room followed by a corridor with rooms or an open space. The function of the hospital in total did not have a collective space in a building, but the individual buildings did.



On the building scale there are quite some improvements compared to the time of the hospital. In faculty buildings, collective spaces are very important, since this is the place people meet. The open spaces in the buildings are there, but not optimally used. Mostly the security and information desk is placed in this area, but there is no option to sit or to stay. Almost every building has a clearly visible

main entrance. Though, the entrances though are not as imposing as in the time of the hospital.

When looking at how the accessibility, building volume and the border of the area differed during the different times, it is clearly visible that the accessibility of the different buildings of the university is better than it ever was

6.3 SWOT analysis of the current situation

For the current situation, a SWOT analysis is made of the elements that contribute to the collectivity in the Binnengasthuis-area as it is functioning now as a university.

The **strengths** of the area are the unique character of the large institutional buildings. Also the fact that the UvA wants to locate all its University functions of the inner city center inside the Binnengasthuis-area. Because of some earlier interventions, the entrances of the buildings now all face the inner space of the area.

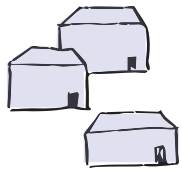
As an **opportunity**, the open space is an important element. There are some open spaces that connect some of the buildings and these buildings also face the open space in some cases. The open space which is present, is not always used as it is designed. The fact that the open space is there is a good opportunity and this space could be improved. The organization of the buildings might have the possibility to have a collective space. but this might be improved as well.

The name-plates next to the entrances indicate the function of the buildings. Because of these plates one knows that the buildings belong to the university. These signs though could be more explicit. Also the entrances are in most cases not all in balance with the imposing character of the buildings. With a large building, you would expect an imposing entrance. This is definitely an opportunity for a redesign of the area.

As a **weakness**, the different kinds of materials and styles area named. Since there are different types of buildings with the same function now, something else should be found to make these buildings being perceived as one unity in function. Also the visual connection between the buildings is considered as a weakness, since in this way it is difficult to have an overview of the buildings that belong to the area.

A **threat** of the area is the fact that the area is used as a going through zone. In this way people might not notice the actual existence of the area. Also the fact that there are different functions within the area is a threat for the perception of the area as a collective. Also the different parts of the area and the poor visual connection might be a threat when the area want to be perceived as a whole..

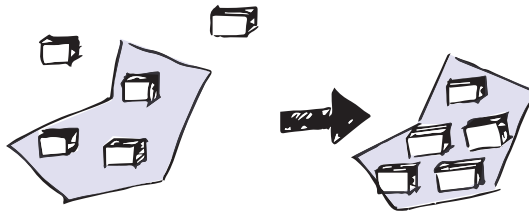
Strengths



university buildings

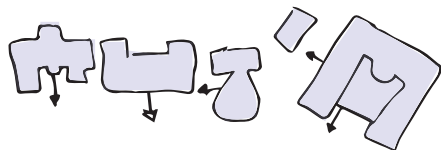


surrounding buildings

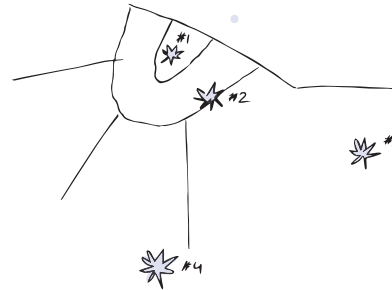
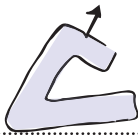


all UvA buildings of the inner-city are going to be centralized at the Binnengasthuis-area

large individual buildings, different from the surrounding area

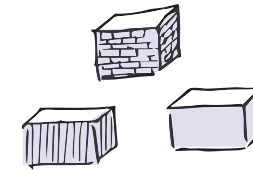


entrances are more faced towards the inside of the area

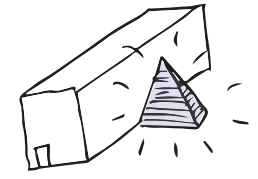


only location of the UvA in the inner city center

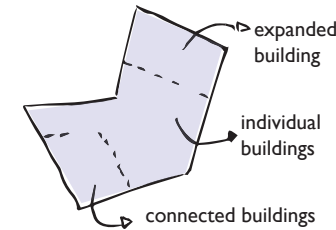
Weaknesses



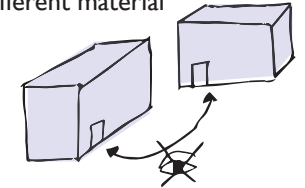
different kinds of materials are used



additions are built in a different style and a different material



3 types of buildings in the area

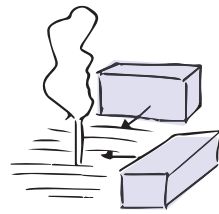


no visual connection between the entrances

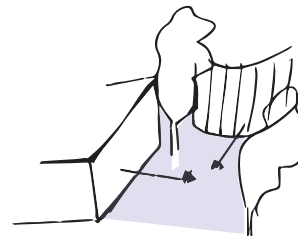
Opportunities



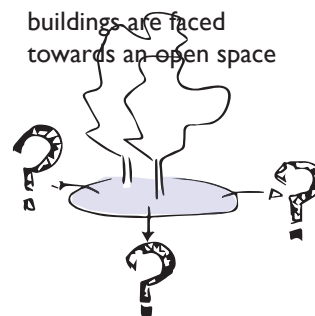
name-plates are used to indicate the function



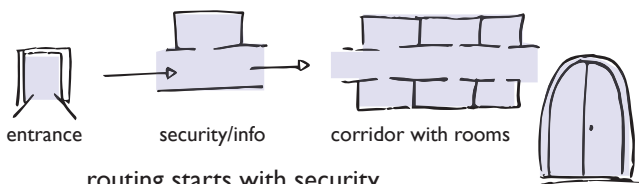
shared open spaces



buildings are faced towards an open space



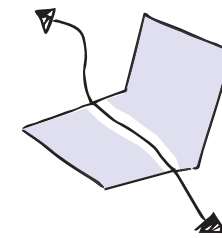
not a defined purpose for the open spaces



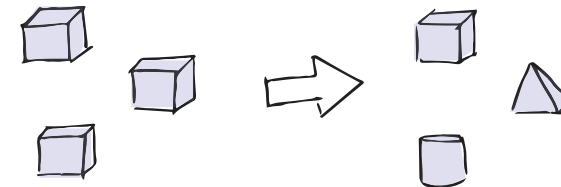
routing starts with security

no imposing entrances

Threats



area is used as a going-through zone



The area houses different functions now

6.4 Recommendations

To create an area functions more as a collective and is perceived as a collective area as well, some recommendations are given based on the analysis in this report. The possibilities are given on the three levels of scale as used in the analysis.

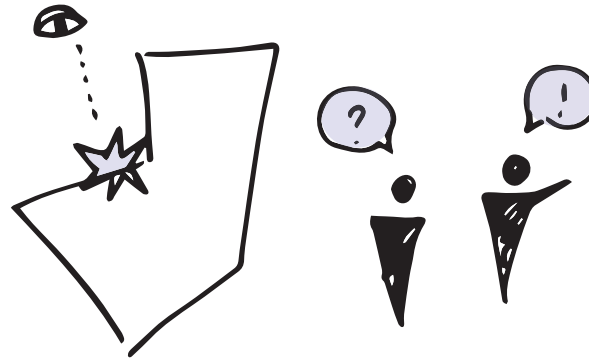
On the urban scale

Clear entrance of the area | Currently, the area is accessible from many directions. There is not a main entrance that indicates the function of the area. Of course, the area should still be accessible from multiple directions, but when there is a clear entrance which indicates the function of the area. it will be better used less as a going through area and more as an area to stay.

In the time of the hospital it was very clear what the entrance was. Once the gate was entered, one knew that there was a collective function behind this gate. Today a gate will not be the option, but a clearer entrance of the area will help. In the time of the monasteries, there was one way that crossed the area (the current Binnengasthuisstraat).

Make visible what is happening | When people know what is happening inside the area, the position of the area within the city center will become more clear. The perception of the area as an important part of the history will be displayed and the value of the area will be recognized.

In the time of the monastery, the church and the closed off walls indicated the function. In the time of the hospital, a fence and a sign with the H was used to achieve this. A sign might be a solution today, but also a better visual connection between the inside of the area and the outside might contribute.



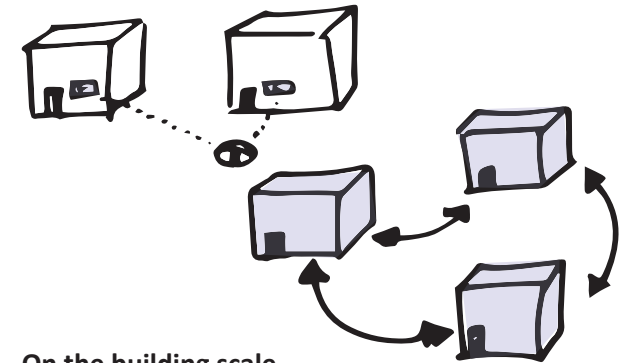
On the scale of the collective domain:

Clear recognition of the function of the buildings | Currently the nameplates are almost the only elements that make the buildings recognized as university buildings. When housing becomes the other main function of the area, it will be important that the buildings of the university are recognizable as university buildings and the residential buildings as residential buildings.

In the time of the monastery this was done by attaching the buildings with each other. In the time of the hospital, letters were used. These elements could be used as an inspiration, but a new way should have to be found out to make these buildings recognizable as university and residential buildings.

Visual connection between the buildings | The entrance of the former Maternity clinic and the Womens clinic are already re-located in a way that they face the inside of the area. When the buildings are visually connected even better, they will be more perceived as one. Green space can help with this.

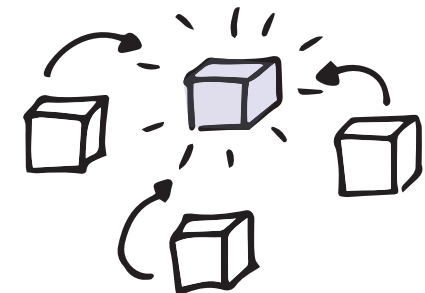
In the early time of the hospital, walkways and green path formed the connection between the buildings. This can be brought back in order to connect the buildings again.



On the building scale

shared function in one of the buildings | What is lacking in the situation of the University today is a common space where people can meet. Also, the inhabitants of the residential building do not have any interaction with the university. With the new library in the Second Surgical Clinic a meeting point in the area for the students will be solved, but still a real place to meet in which both the students and employees of the university will feel welcome as the inhabitants of the neighborhood is missing.

An example can be drawn from the time of the monastery where the church was used by different people and formed a function and a place to meet. The open space within the cloister was a place where the nuns came together and at the same time it connected the buildings with each other.



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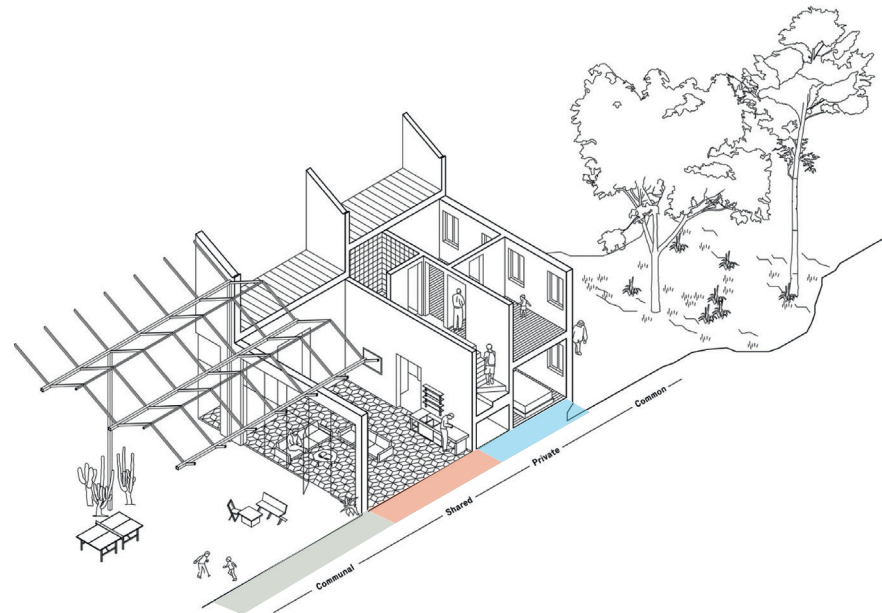
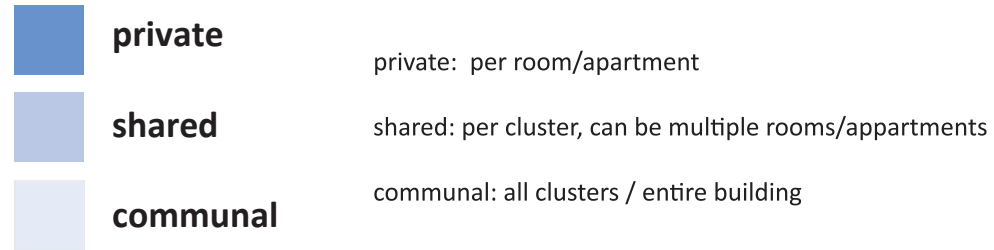
Appendix I | Brief research on shared housing

Appendix 1 | Brief research on shared housing

Housing function | Within the design assignment, housing will be a function that will be added to the area. Currently there is one housing complex present in the middle of the area. This complex contains social housing dwellings and is designed in the eighties by Paul de Ley.

Adding another housing project to the area, it will mean that the main function of the area no longer will be university and some other functions such as housing, but that housing will be a main function as well.

A small research on shared housing is done in order to see how shared housing functions and if it can be a solution for the housing function within the Binnengasthuis-area. Four different concepts of shared housing are defined and for each type 1 or two precedents are given. They floorplans are analyzed on three levels of sharing:



Type 1

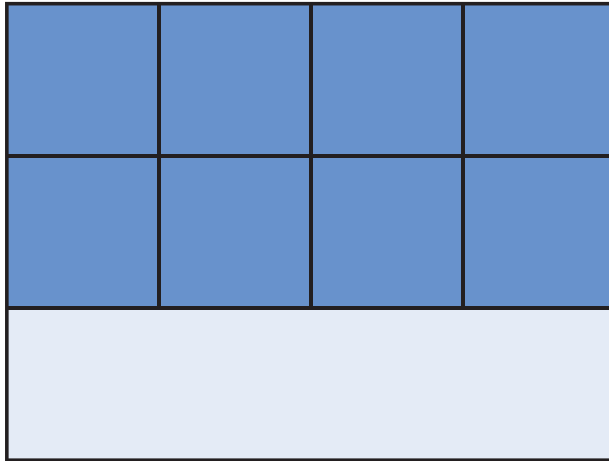


Fig.1.0 organization of a shared housing complex according to type 1 (section)

Organization

Multiple stories
 Shared and communal areas with entire building shared & communal areas on the groundfloor and first floor
 rest of the building apartments without shared functions
 1- 4 room apartments

Shared spaces/functions

laundry
 communal space
 roof terrace
 workspaces
 childcare

Main target group

families

Precedent

Heide & Von Beckerath Architects | R 50 | Berlin, Germany



Fig. 1.1 impressions

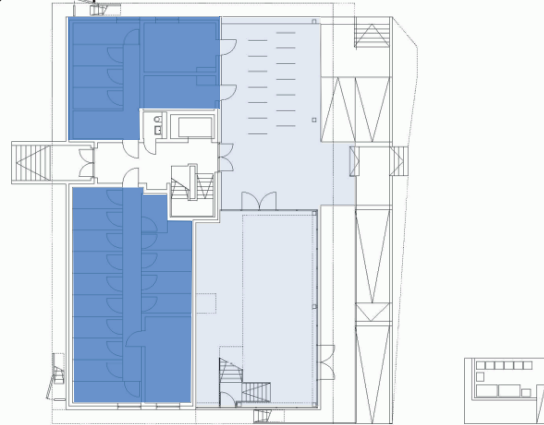


Fig. 1.2 floorplan

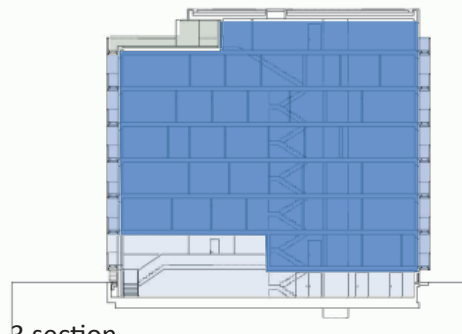


Fig. 1.3 section

Type2

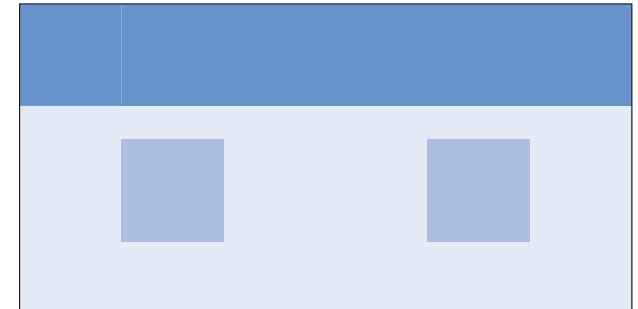


Fig. 2.0 organization of a shared housing complex according to type 2 (floorplan)

Organization

Multiple stories
 Sharing and communal areas on the level of the building and dwelling
 communal areas on all floors
 gradation in level of privacy
 shared areas with cluster of dwellings
 communal areas with the clusters together
 1 room apartments

Shared spaces/functions

laundry
 communal space
 terrace
 kitchen
 bathrooms
 dining area
 workspace

Main target group

starters, graduates, singles

Precedent

Naruse Inokuma Architects | Share House LT Josai
| Nagoya, Japan



Fig. 2.1 impressions

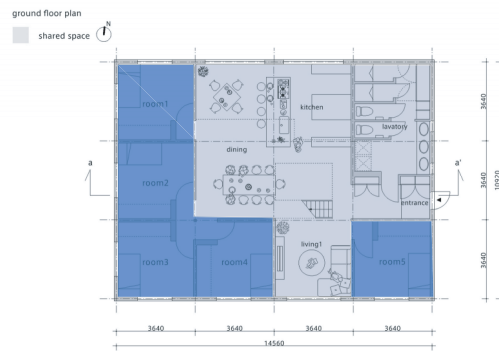


Fig. 2.2 floorplan

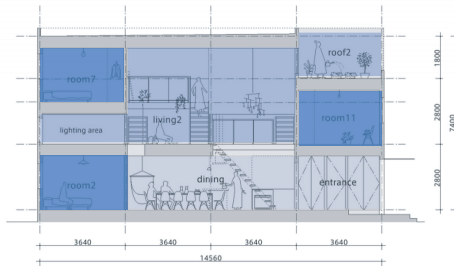


Fig. 2.3 section

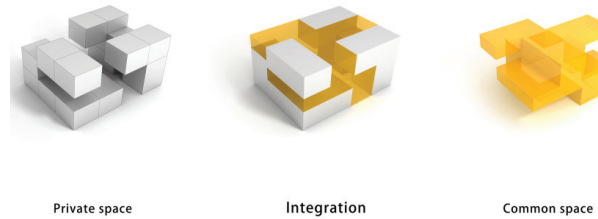


Fig. 2.4 concept

Shared and individual spaces were studied simultaneously and placed in a three-dimensional way in a floorplan. Multiple areas, each with a different sense of comfort, were established in the remaining space.

Kitchen and living room are on the ground floor. The atrium in the building connects the different levels visually. The individual rooms all have a different relation with the open space, due to characteristic like their distance and route from the living room. The positioning of the individual spaces creates smaller areas where one can spend time alone.

<http://www.archdaily.com/497357/lt-josai-naruse-inokuma-architects/>

Precedent

Alles Wird Gut Architects | Social Housing | Vienna, Austria



Fig. 2.5 impressions



Fig. 2.6 floorplan



Fig. 2.7 concept

Precedent

Peter Barber | Mount Pleasant Studio's | London, UK



Fig. 2.8 impressions



Fig. 2.9 floorplan



Fig. 2.10 section

Type3

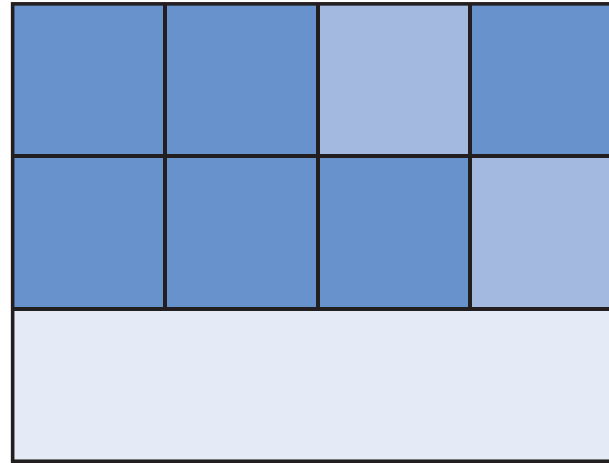


Fig. 3.0 organization of a shared housing complex according to type 3 (section)

Organization

Multiple stories
 communal areas on level of the building
 communal areas on the groundfloor
 individual apartments on other levels
 bathroom per level

Shared spaces/functions

laundry
 communal space
 terrace
 kitchen
 (bathrooms)
 dining area
 workspace

Main target group

students, elderly, starters (depends on country)

Precedent type 3

Kasa Architects | Share House Funabashi | Chiba, Japan

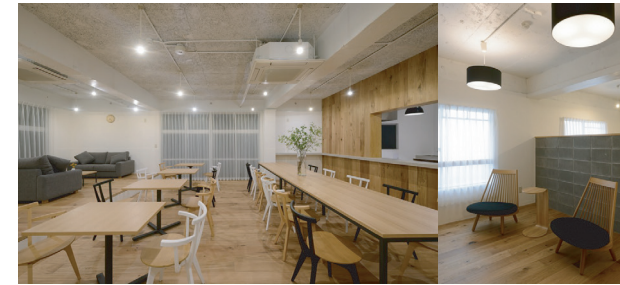


Fig. 3.1 impressions



Fig. 3.2 floorplan ground floor



Fig. 3.3 floor plan second floor

Type 4

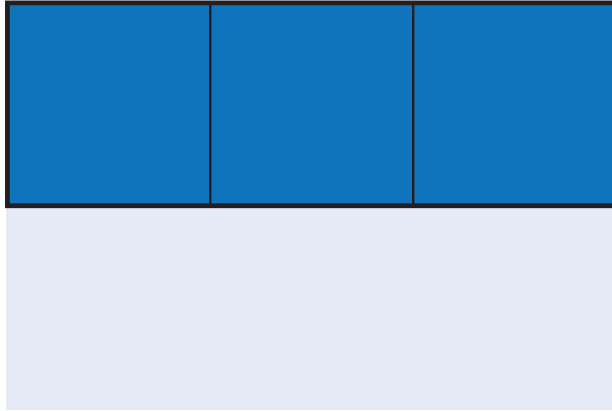


Fig. 4.0 organization of a shared housing complex according to type 4 (floorplan)

Organization

1 story
individual apartments
shared extra space

Shared spaces/functions

additional space
terrace

Main target group

starters, young entrepreneurs

Precedent type 4

Alles Wird Gut Architects | Social Housing | Vienna, Austria



Fig. 6 impressions

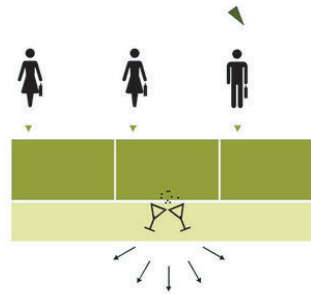


Fig. 4.2 concept



Fig. 4.3 floorplan

Recommendations when realizing a shared housing project

Organization

- + division in clusters and building
- + several clusters make a building
- + bigger common functions are shared with building
- + smaller common functions area shared with clusters
- + Full-amenities like house cleaning and laundry will be included in rent.
- + place common functions central (not at the end of the hallway)
- + design space for interaction
- + transition zone between dwelling and outside

Diversity

- + diversity in sizes of the rooms/apartments
- + diverse target groups and typologies

Social

- + Open to having new experiences and forming new relationships.
- + Respectful of other's differences, needs, and privacy.
- + Supportive of each other's well-being and growth.
- + Respectful to the neighbors and existing culture of the area.
- + Valuing personal freedom.
- + Recognizing that everyone has the need for private space and alone time
- + organize the community by application (An online roommate matchmaking service, akin to an internet dating site.)

Appendix II Brief historical analysis

The different buildings are explained further in the following pages. A diagram is made for each building which indicated the year in which the building was build and the renovations of the buildings during the centuries. Also the different functions of the buildings are indicated in a diagram. In this way, you can see whether the intervention or renovation goes together with a change of function.

Fig. 0.1
Results of the analysis on the building activity at the Binnengasthuis-area The first time time indicated the new-built projects (red) and the renovations (black). The second time line indicates whether a new function was housed in the area or within a building the function changed to something else (black). own illustration,

Changes of the Binnengasthuis-area | In Fig. 0.1 , the results from the analysis made of the building activity at the Binnengasthuis-area through the years is shown. Within this analysis, the buildings that are currently housed at the Binnengasthuis area are researched on their transformations in both the exterior as in the function. Afterwards, also the most important buildings that have been present, but were demolished, are added to the results. In the time-line that existed, we can distinguish very clearly four different areas in which a lot of renovations or new-built took place. .

In the appendix all the specific analysis of the buildings that are currently present at the Binnengasthuis-area can be found.

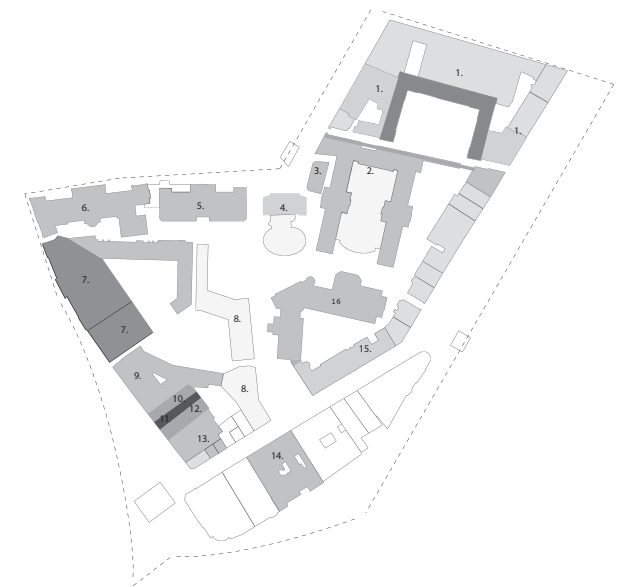
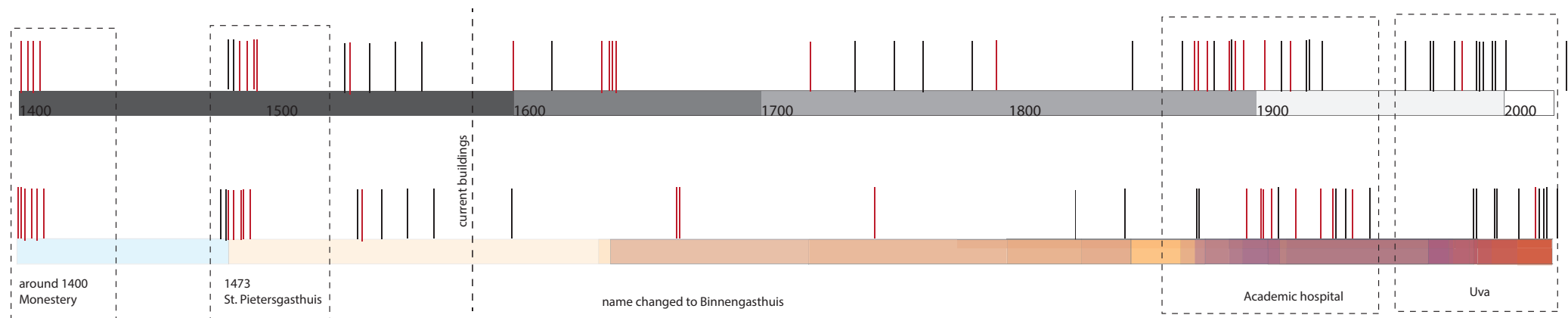


Fig. 1.1
current buildings at the Binnengasthuis-area
 own illustration



I. Oudemanhuispoort

Oudemanhuispoort 4-6 | G.F. Maybaum

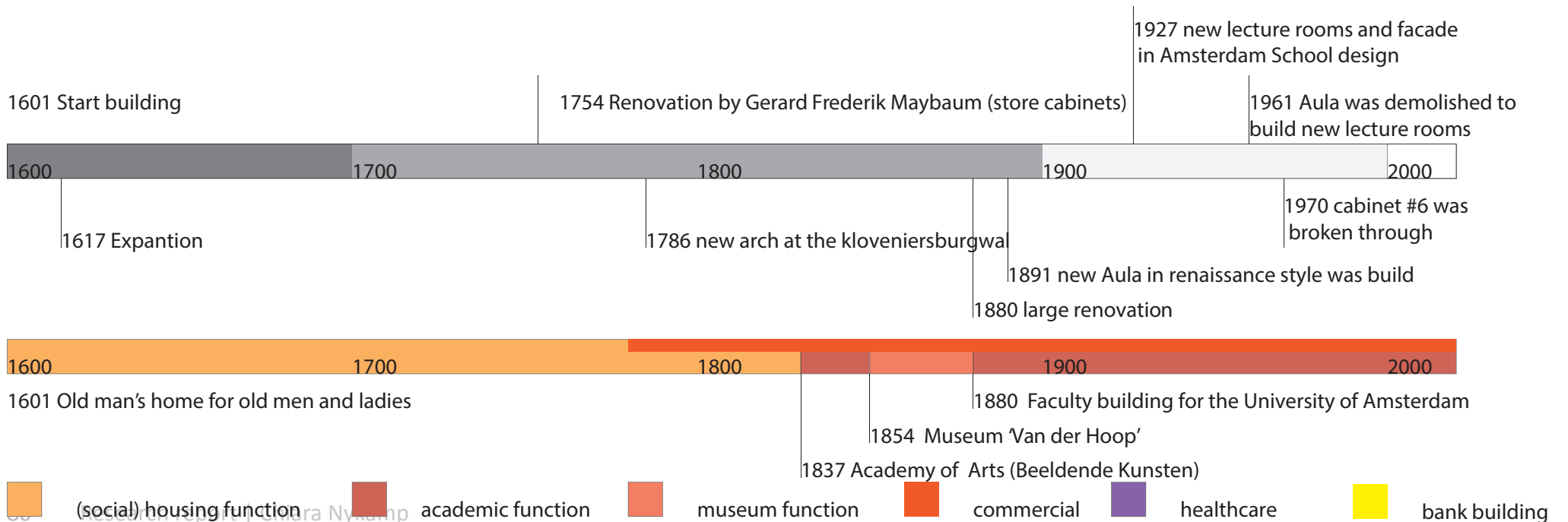
The Oudemanhuispoort is build as a oldmen-home for the poor old ladies and gentlemen from Amsterdam. The building was build with money collected by organizing a lottery and was expended 16 years later with the same way of financing. The shape of the building was just around he courtyard.

In 1754, the entire building was completely renovated by Gerard Frederik Maybaum. The archway was realized in this period and also eighteen store cabinets were realized were precious materials, books and knickknacks (Dutch: Galanterien) were sold.

In 1927 P.L. Marnette, expansion with new lecture rooms and a new facade at the Kloveniersburgwal in the style of the Amsterdam School. The building was called 'the Schaats'

In 1961 new lecture rooms were added and the original auditorium was removed. The renovation was designed by J. Leupen and H. 't Hoen

During a renovation in 1979, cabinet #6 was removed to form a going through to the rest of the campus. With this intervention, the interaction with the rest of the campus was enhanced (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 54).

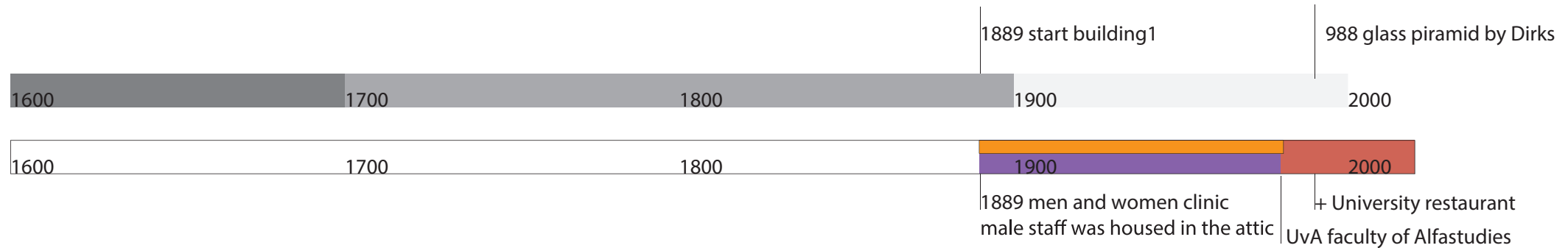


2. New Clinical Hospital

Oudezijds Achterburgwal 233 | H. Leguyt

In 1877 the 'Gemeentelijke Universiteit' (Municipal University) gives the Binnengasthuis area a academic function. The men and womens hospital is demolished and makes room for a new clinical hospital, designed by H. Leguyt in 1889. The new clinic has two separated wings, one for men and

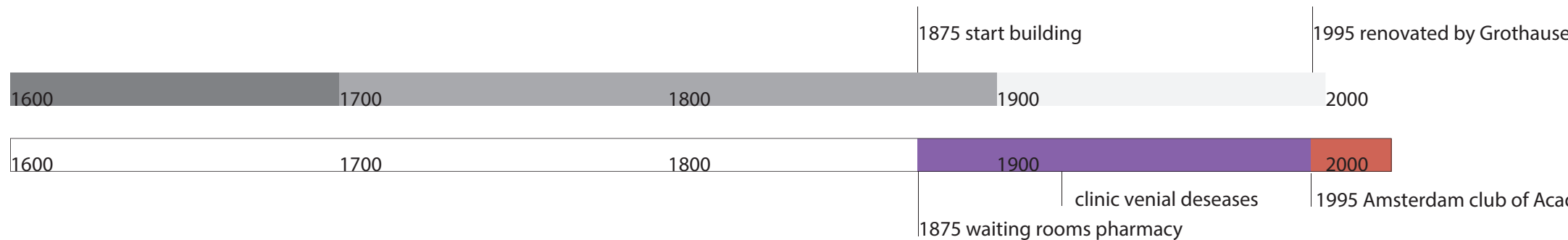
one for women. The male staff of the hospital slept at the attic (Moulin et al, 1981p. 149) . In 1988 a glass pyramid is built in between these wings by P.A.M. Dirks and functions as a university-restaurant (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 87&145).



3. Pharmacy & Waiting rooms

Oudezijds Achterburgwal 235 | A.N. Godefroy

In 1875, a new pharmacy was build with waiting rooms. The building functioned later a clinic for venial diseases. In 1995 the building was renovated by Grothausen and from then on houses the Amsterdam club of Academics (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 76).



4. Administration building

Binnengasthuisstraat 9 | J.M. Van der Mey

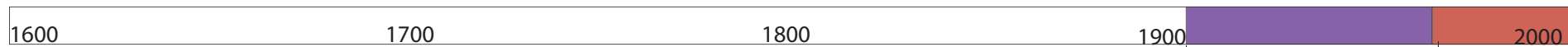
Around 1900 the renewal of the Binnengasthuis-area was almost completed. The area only needed a new Children's clinic. In the style of the Amsterdam School, Van der Mey realized in 1913 a new building which houses both this new Children's clinic and the Administration section of the area (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 105). This building was one of the first examples of the Amsterdam School in Amsterdam (Moulin et al, 1981 p. 154). Van der Mey makes sure the design matched the facades of the adjacent canal houses. In order to make room for this building, older smaller buildings had to be demolished. One of them was the 'Regentenkamer'. Ornaments that came from the 'regentenkamer' were re-used in the new administration building (Moulin et al, 1981p. 156).

In the nighties, the discussion was going whether the building had to be demolished or restored. The compromise was that the back-part remained and the front part had to make room for new-build. In 1994 the front part was demolished and Theo Bosch designed a new oval-shaped building attached to the old Children's Clinic (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 148).

1774 regentenkamer was built

1913 start building
regentenkamer demolished, ornaments used
in new administration building

1994 additional information center by Bosch



1913 Childrens Clinic & administration

UvA information center

5. Womens' Clinic

Grimburgwal 10/Turfdraagsterpad 15 | A.N. Godefroy

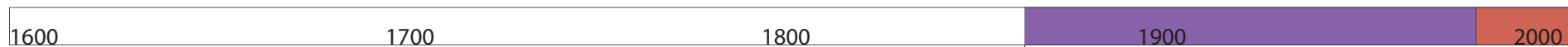
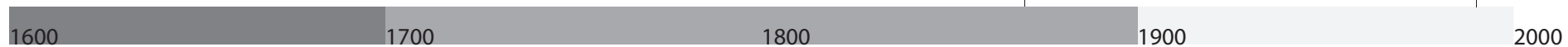
In 1874, two old warehouses and a majestic Oudezijds Heerenlodge, probably designed by Vingerboon, were demolished in order to make room for the new womens hospital (Moulin et al, 1981p. 133). Since the UvA moved to the Binnengasthuis area, the building housed the faculty

of Humanities. In 1990 a small renovation took place, where the entrance moved to the back of the building. Currently, the building is being renovated by the UvA (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 73).

1877 start building

1990 entrance to the back

2016 large renovation



1877 womens clinic

CREA

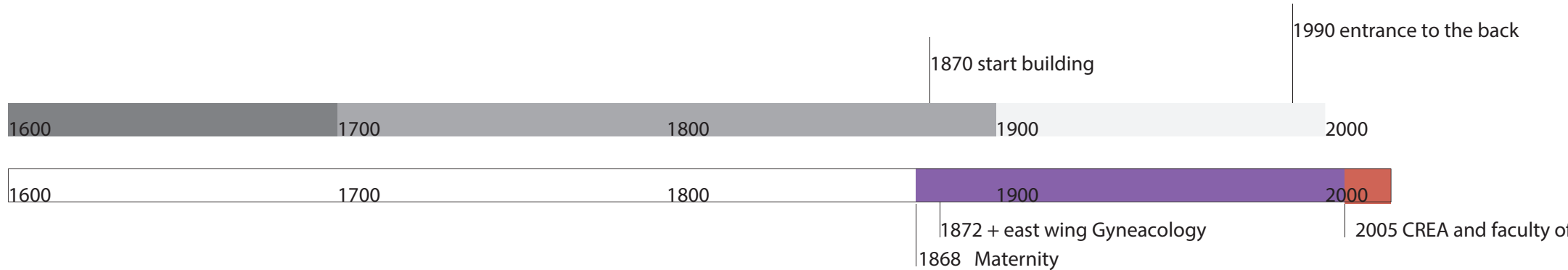
1990 faculty of Humanities

6. Maternity Clinic

Turfdraagsterpad 1-9/Oude Turfmakrt 125 |
A.N. Godefroy

The Maternity Clinic was built in 1870 and designed by Godefroy. The Binnengasthuis had the plans to build a new giant hospital in the area, but since the bank bought several buildings on the site, this plan was washed away. The Binnengasthuis decided to expand and to build a new Maternity Clinic. Just

like at the Vrouwenverband, the entrance of the Maternity Clinic was moved to the back in 1990 (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 71)(Moulin et al, 1981p. 130).

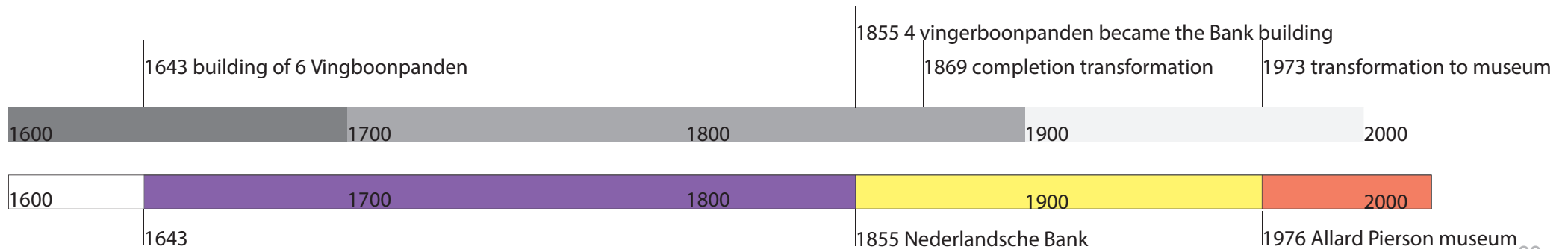


In 1643 Philips Vingboons built nine rental houses for the Sint Pietersgasthuis. In 1808 these buildings were sold to the State of the Netherlands and two of the houses were given to the Nederlandsche Bank, who was just founded. In the years after, the bank buys three other houses and in 1855, the Bank renovated four of them and gave the houses a collective roof and a new facade. In 1869 the four other 'Vingboonhouses' were demolished to make room for the expansion of the Bank building. The last one was given a new facade in 1917, so that the

exterior matched the rest of the bank building.

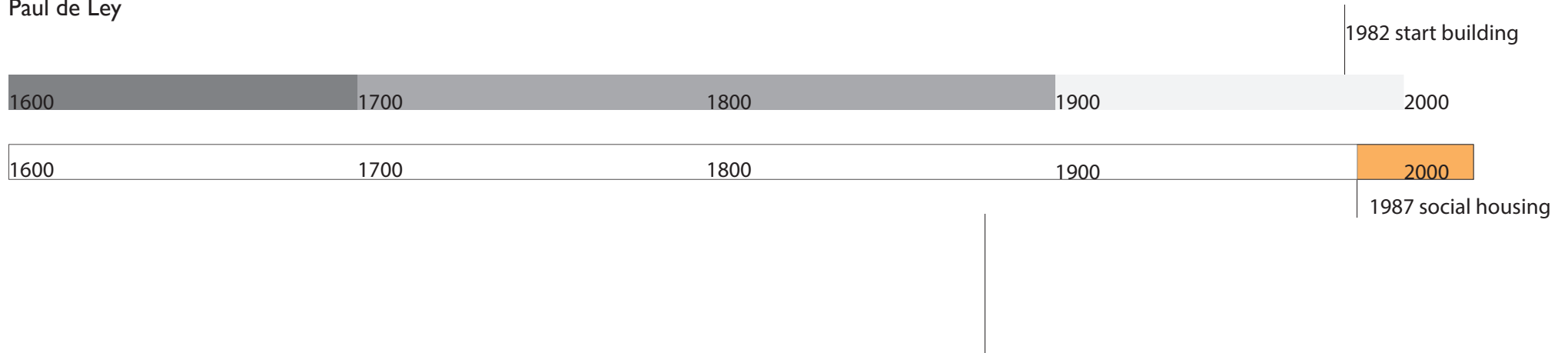
In 1967, the Bank left to a location at the Frederik Hendriksplein and in between 1973 and 1976, the building was transformed to the Allard Pierson museum. In the upper part, a nursery is housed these days.

7. Nederlandsche Bank



8. Social housing dwellings

Paul de Ley



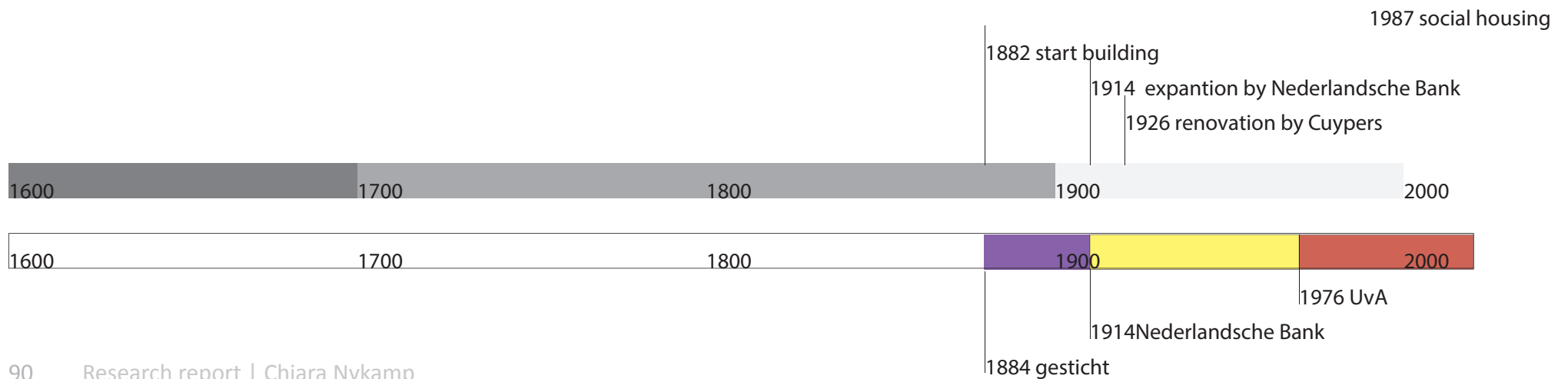
In 1882 designs P.F. Laarman the Gesticht van Liefde St Bernardus. The building is part of the Binnengasthuisziekenhuis. In 1912, the Nederlandsche Bank occupies the building and renovates it in the same style as the (naastgelegen) Bankbuilding. A dwelling at number 137 has to be demolished in order to accomplish this renovation

and the building is now attached to the little arch which leads to the courtyard of the second surgical clinic.

In 1926, Eduard Cuypers renovates number 135-149 and the rich roof ornaments got lost. The building still has neo-renaissance elements mixed with the modernistic style.

9. v.m. St Bernardusgesticht |

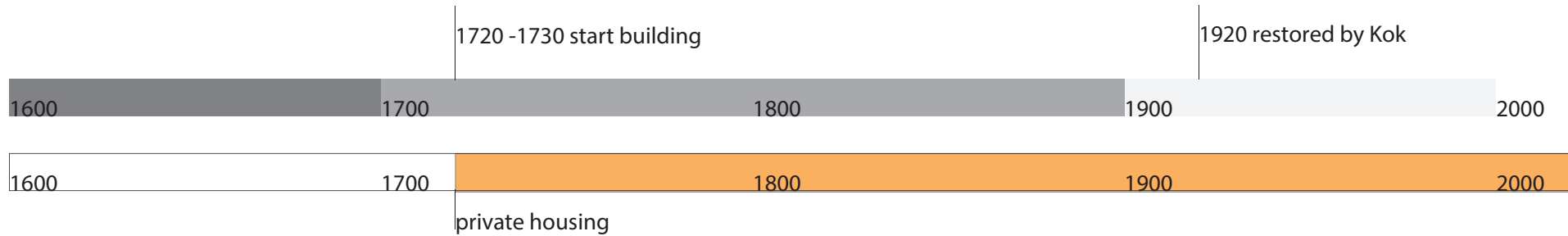
Oude Turfmarkt 139 | P.F. Laarman



Between 1720 and 1730 a warehouse and a dwelling were built along the Turfmarkt. In the twenties, the houses were restored by A.A. Kok. The houses are built in the style of Lodewijk XIV.(de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. ?).

10. Grachtenpanden

Oude Turfmarkt 141 & 143

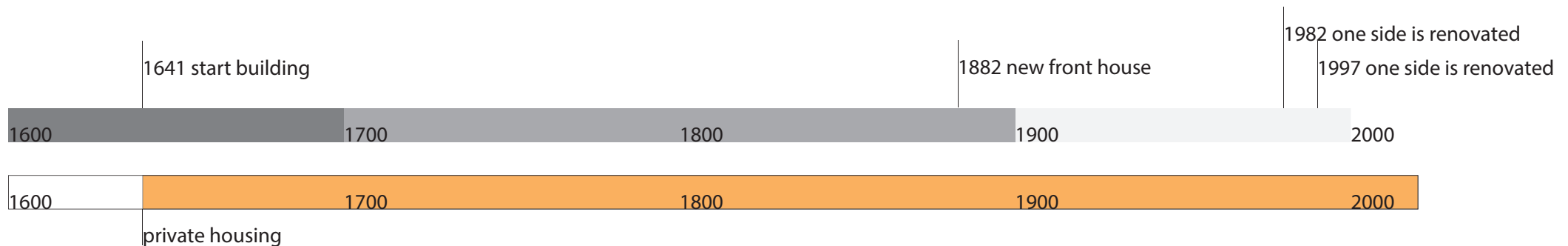


11. & 12. Vingboonspanden

Oude Turfmarkt 145 & 147

Between 1641 and 1643, Philips Vingboons built two mirrored houses. The frontpart of number 147 was in 1882 renovated by A. Salm in a neo-renaissance style. The backpart remained. Since the two houses are mirrored, you can perfectly see the contrast between a 17th century canalhouse facade

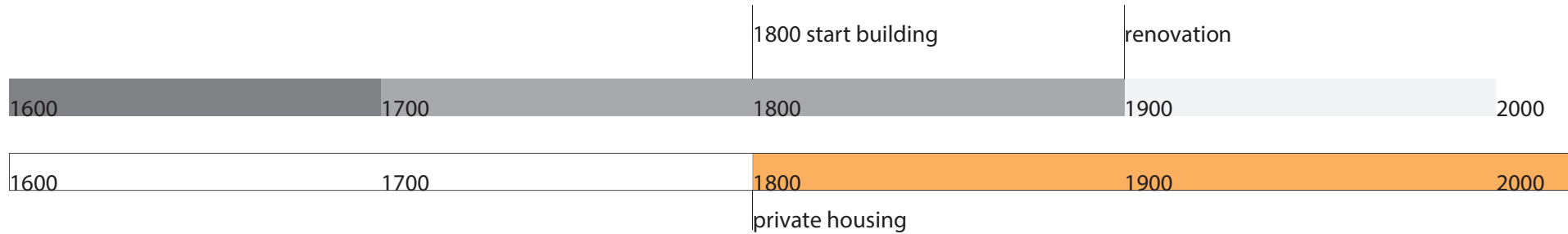
and the 19th century interpretation of this facade. Salm received a lot of critics at his time, but now a days, the neo-renaissance house is appreciated and listed as a monument as well (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. ?).



Around 1800, a row of dwellings with gables were built along the Oude Turfmarkt. The facades changed over the years and around 1900, the building at the corner was demolished and an new gothic-eclectic building was built here.

13. Canalhouses

Oude Turfmarkt 149,151 &153 | unknown



In 1635 four canalhouses were built. In 1736, two of them were merged together into number 16 and got a mutual cornice. In 1765, the other two houses were merged in number 18 and got the same cornice as number 16. In 1905, the houses were expanded at the backside to make room for a

auction home. In 1961, the auction left the building and the UvA housed the institute for Dramatic Art in the building. The interior was renovated by H. Klok (de Haan & Haagsma, 2000 p. 57).

14. University Theater

